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THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

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LIBRARY SCIENCE ABSTRACTS

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THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

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CONTENTS.

									Page
History and Philosophy	of Lib	rarians	ship				• •	• •	145
Library Associations						• •			146
Professional Education								**	149
Library Services: Gene	eral Su	rveys, i	internat	ional a	nd nati	onal		• •	150
Library Co-operation, including Union Catalogues									153
National and Governme	ental L	ibrarie	s						155
University and College	Librar	ies							158
Special Libraries									162
Information Services									165
Public Libraries: Gene	eral Su	rveys							166
Public Libraries: Polic	y and	Practic	e						170
School Libraries									177
Library Extension Serv	ices								179
Library Architecture: Plans, furniture, lighting									182
Library Materials: Audio-Visual aids, maps, periodicals									184
Cataloguing, Classificati	ion, In	dexing	and Al	ostracti	ng				188
Documentation: Gene	ral								197
Documentation: Docu	mentai	ry Rep	roductio	on					200
Documentation: Mech	anical	Aids							201
Archives									203
Bibliography									207
Bibliographies: General Services and National Bibliographies									207
Bibliographies: Subject	t								208
The Art of the Book:	Paper,	Турод	graphy,	Bindin	g, Illus				211
Riography									272

HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY OF LIBRARIANSHIP

3774 Foundations: a historical view of librarianship R. Irwin

N.W. Polytechnic Lib. Sch. Occ. Papers, (3) February 1954; 16p.

Compares animal and human societies and shows that the fundamental difference is that the latter needs to record communications. The history and significance of the urban trend of civilisation and its records are traced.

J.O.

3775 Studies in the History of Libraries—III. The English domestic library. IV. The economics of writing and reading

Raymond Irwin

Lib. Assn. Rec., 56 (6) June 1954, 195—201; 56 (8) August 1954, 283—288. References.

(See Abstracts Nos. 3568—69). Traces developments from the 15th to the 18th centuries, with particular note of the increase in reading which took place in the 18th century. The literary and scholarly output in different ages depends on the abundance, cheapness and durability of the raw materials from which books are produced. The demand for books is affected by the ease and convenience with which they may be read, the physical weight of books and their portability, and the difficulties of daytime reading before the introduction of glazed windows, and of reading at night before the invention of electric light.

W.

3776 The Minster Library, York

Elizabeth Brunskill

Books (284) March-April 1954, 65-66.

The story of the Minster Library is said to begin with the appointment of Wilfrid I as archbishop. A hundred years later, 767-780, Alcuin, the Northumbrian scholar, commemorated in a long poem the wonders of the library. Its glory was destroyed by the Danes and by William the Conqueror. During the Middle Ages information about the library is scanty although there is a list of 40 books given by John Newton, treasurer 1393-1414. As it now exists the collection owes its origin to Frances, widow of Toby Matthew, archbishop 1603—1628, whose books she presented to the library. Several hundreds of books came from Ferdinando Fairfax, father of the Parliamentary General. A century later Marmaduke Fothergill left 1500 books and catalogue to the library. During the 19th century the most notable addition was the Hailstone Bequest of 7,000 books and 10,000 prints. Hither came Thomas Dibdin, bibliophile, in 1816 and his pencilled comments inside many book covers bear witness to his interest and enthusiasm.

I.W.F.

3777 On the psychology of librarianship

Franz Grasberger

Lib. Q., 24 (1) January 1954, 35-46.

A translation of a paper presented to a meeting of Austrian librarians at Graz in October 1952. The content of the article is much wider than the title would suggest, including discussion of the place of the librarian in a changing society, and the organisation of the library profession as a whole. It stresses the human element in librarianship as opposed to the material and organizational. These views are based on the practice of the large scholarly German libraries.

J.A.T.

3778 Wandlungen der Bildung

[Metamorphoses in education]

Walter Dirks

B. u. Bild., 6 (6) June 1954, 505-514.

A publisher talks to librarians on ideals in education in general and the task of the librarian in particular. Suggestions are made how to salvage some ideals of the early 19th century where science and humanism united in an élite (Humboldt, Goethe) divorced from the masses. Librarianship is but one of the many forces working towards general understanding. The special task of public librarians in Germany is stated to be political; not to create politicised Man but "homo politicus".

A.J.D.

LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS

3779 UNESCO and the twelve year plan

Joan Firth

Asst. Lib., 47 (4) April 1954 68-69.

The main problem in world fundamental education is illiteracy. In July, 1951, UNESCO inaugurated a plan to train 5,000 specialists who in turn will train teachers to work among the illiterate. Six centres have been set up, each to train 200 students annually, students working in teams of five or six. Literacy must be linked with the immediate problems of the illiterates, e.g. agriculture. Training courses last 21 months, including field work. Each centre has four departments—(i) planning, (ii) production of materials, including books, (iii) training and (iv) outside educational work in immediate vicinity. Provision of books in local languages is a great problem. In addition to training in educational methods, students also carry out study in their speciality. Two centres have so far been established, one in Mexico and one in Egypt. Both carry out library work in their immediate areas.

E.P.D.

3780 Internationalisme in de bibliotheekwereld

[Internationalism in the library world]

T. P. Sevensma

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Bibliotheekleven, 39 (8) August 1954, 263-274.

The American and British library associations have been pioneers in inviting foreign delegates to attend their conferences. The first world congress of librarians was convened in Italy in 1919 and the second in Spain in 1935, when the chief topic was international lending. A third was to have been held in Germany in 1940 to mark Gutenberg's 500th anniversary; the war prevented that, and a proposal to hold it in U.S.A. in 1950 was dropped because few European delegates could have afforded to attend, so that it is now hoped that the third congress will take place in Brussells in 1955. In 1928 I.F.L.A. was formed and has held annual meetings since 1929 except for the war years. Fifteen committees study as many different aspects of librarianship. Recently national library associations have increasingly invited foreign delegates, and some regional congresses have been held. Librarians in special fields have also had their own congresses, e.g., the medical library congress in London The International Federation for Documentation is described. UNESCO has taken an increasing interest in librarianship since its establishment in 1946.

K.G.

3781 The Growing of I.A.M.L.

Richard S. Hill

Fontes Artis Musicae, (1) 1954, 7-11.

Discusses the problems that arose during the growth of the International Association of Music Libraries. The formation of national branches is an encouraging sign; new problems of finance and meetings occur in the relationship between national groups and the international association. The organization of the Music Library Association and its relevance to the I.A.M.L. is considered. There is a need to cater for all types of music librarian.

J.R.W.

3782 Library Associations Overseas

D. G. Bibby

N.Z. Libs., 17 (3) April 1954, 57-62.

The author spent some time in England, the U.S.A. and Canada studying the work of libraries and library associations mainly to learn about the administration and organization of library associations and the duties of their executive secretaries. She then studied the services library associations offer to their members. The Library Association (London) maintains as one of its main functions a library, whilst the American Library Association gives great emphasis to its publishing programme. In North America, much work is

done by joint committees of librarians and other community leaders, and workshops are held to discuss important policy matters. The Midwest Inter-Library Center and the Denver Bibliographical Center are described. The U.S.A. is group conscious and work with groups is considered the best way to give service to readers.

G.P.S.

3783 The A.A.L. and conditions of service

J. S. Parsonage

Asst. Lib., 47 (5) May 1954, 77-85. References.

Based on the Presidential Address of 1954, the article traces the history of conditions of service of public librarians since the foundation of the Library Assistants' Association in 1895. The material is drawn from professional literature and published reports, e.g., C.U.K.T. Report (1924) and the Kenyon Report (1927). The effects on service conditions of the Public Libraries Act, 1919, the growth of Whitleyism in local government and the Scheme of Conditions of Service are discussed. In addition to the general review, separate attention is given to salaries, qualifications and registration, facilities for study, hours of duty, general welfare provisions and staff management.

E.P.D.

3784 The A.A.L. and the non-public librarian

H. R. Klieneberger

Asst. Lib., 47 (5) May 1954, 93-95.

Many librarians outside local government believe that the Library Association is dominated by public librarians to the detriment of special library interests. Within the Association of Assistant Librarians this leads to lack of support from special librarians. This is regretted as public librarians have much to learn from special librarians who in turn need support on questions of service conditions and recognition of professional qualifications.

E.P.D.

3785 A chapter in the history of ALA: the Publishing Board, 1909—1915

Chase Dane

Illinois Libs., 36 (5) May 1954, 186—189.

A Publishing Section was first created in 1886. It later became the Publishing Board but no detailed records of its minutes were kept until 1909, when the Association established permanent headquarters in Chicago. Interesting highlights from these records are given and include the invitations to Miss M. E. Sears to revise the List of Subject Headings and to Miss I. G. Mudge to succeed Alice B. Kroeger as editor of the Guide to Reference Books.

G.P.S.

PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION

3786 Education for librarianship—an integrated approach Jesse H. Shera

A.L.A. Bull., 48 (3) March 1954, 129-130, 169-173. Photo.

For 2,000 years the library was exclusively devoted to providing a limited number of benefits or services to a handful of individual scholars, and until the end of the nineteenth century librarians were not professionally trained; they grew. The impetus for formal training came largely from the librarians themselves. The author feels that more intensive and specialized training is required if libraries are to fulfil their true function.

C.S.F.

3787 Registration

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W. J. McEldowney

N.Z. Libs., 17 (2) March 1954, 50-51.

(See Abstracts Nos. 3362—63). Associateship will not be an automatic step but will be granted after completion of three or four years satisfactory library service and, in addition, the holding with competence for at least one year of a library post of a fully professional kind. It will thus be a proof of professional competence in addition to formal qualifications. Fellowship will be a rare honour granted to one who has held with distinction a New Zealand library post of professional status and has either made some noteworthy contribution to the theory of librarianship or materially advanced the practice of librarianship.

G.P.S.

3788 Training for Library Service in Sweden

Goesta Ottervik and Sigurd Moehlenbrock

Annals of Library Science, I (1) March 1954, 59-64.

Possession of a higher university degree is necessary for appointment to the higher posts of large state, public and university libraries. Professional training is obtained by probationary service, short term courses are available for special library workers and for parttime workers there are correspondence courses.

RNP

3789 The Library of a school of librarianship

Graham Jones

Lib. Assn. Rec., 56 (8) August 1954, 294-297. References.

British library schools obviously need good collections of source material, but these are often wanting. The Birmingham School of Librarianship which started in September 1950, has now built up the nucleus of such a collection, thanks partly to donations. The importance of serials and of specimens for class use and illustration purposes is stressed.

W.

3790 Post-war developments in periodicals of librarianship and documentation

Roy Stokes

J. Doc., 10 (2) June 1954, 72-77.

A brief account of the following periodicals: Journal of Documentation; Aslib Proceedings; Library Science Abstracts; Transactions of the Cambridge Bibliographical Society; Book Collector; Unanswered Questions; University of Illinois Library School—Occasional Papers; Library Trends; American Documentation; Serial Slants; Harvard Library Bulletin; Studies in Bibliography; Libri; Unesco Bulletin for Libraries; A.B.C.D.; Australian Library Journal; Indian Librarian; Abgila; Annals of Library Science; Zeitschrift für Bibliothekwesen und Bibliographie.

D.M.

3791 Maximum benefits from a program for staff reading Howard A. Burton

Coll. and Res. Libs., 15 (3) July 1954, 277-280.

Librarians should know more about books than their covers and the cards which locate them. Robert H. Muller has suggested that members of the library staff be allowed to do some reading during working hours. The author suggests that the cost of such a scheme could be reduced by at least 50% if the reading speed is increased. The average reader of the average book reads 40 pages per hour; if a room with the necessary equipment (including a "pacer") is provided in the library, members of the staff should, by reading an hour or so several times a week with the pacer, be able to double their speed.

L.J.L.

LIBRARY SERVICES: GENERAL SURVEYS, INTERNATIONAL AND NATIONAL

3792 Library affairs in the Chinese peoples' republic T. Melnikova

Bibliotekar' (USSR) (5) May 1954, 23-29. Illus.

Under the Ministry of Culture there are public libraries and workers' libraries attached to trade union offices and houses of culture. Under the Ministry of Enlightenment there are educational libraries for the 49m. children in beginners' schools, 3m. students of middle courses, and 35m. peasants at night schools and courses for the elimination of illiteracy. At the head is the Governmental Library in Pekin, founded in 1912 to preserve rare books, containing several 4,000-year old mss., 4th cent. B.C. Buddhist mss., and 15,000 rare books. Later it acquired English, French and German books and newspapers and now, a large proportion of technical and scientific

books and journals. It receives 260,000 books and journals and 500 periodicals a year and now contains 2½m. books. Five other great libraries act as centres of scientific work and assist the libraries of the masses. There are 59 provincial libraries, mostly with c. 150,000 vols. each. Shanghai (900,000 vols.) has six reading rooms and its public libraries each have 20,000 vols. and a children's library and 300 readers a day. There are 2,435 travelling Peoples' Clubs, each of 2,000—10,000 vols. serving 200 people a day. Villages and isolated readers are served by local voluntary workers from the co-operatives. The houses of culture act as reading rooms in the evenings for hearing the latest news, and the reading circles promote patriotism. Factory libraries usually contain about 3,000 books, workers' clubs about 800, largely political and technical. In the south-west there are 110 mobile libraries of over 200 books.

K.G.

3793 Some leading libraries of Florence, Italy

Frances Marion Mills

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Lib. Q., 24 (3) July 1954, 240-247.

Short descriptions of five of the most famous Florentine libraries, briefly sketching their history, contents, catalogues, and administration. The libraries dealt with are: Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale, Biblioteca Marucelliana, Biblioteca Riccardiana e Moreniana, Biblioteca Internazionale di Storia dell'arte, and the Biblioteca Medicea-Laurenziana.

J.A.T.

3794 Libraries in Pakistan

Akhtar H. Siddiqui

Pakistan Q., 4 (2) 1954, 41-45, 69-70. Illus.

An historical introduction is followed by a description of the different types of library: national, state, government, university, college, school, special and public.

J.W.S.

3795 Remarques sur le Service des Bibliothèques dans la Republique Populaire de Pologne

[Notes on library service in the People's Republic of Poland] Christiane Lacour

A.B.C.D., (11) September-October 1953, 296-298.

The inadequacy of libraries in Poland, serious before the war, was aggravated by the destruction of books and the persecution of intellectuals by the Germans. The reform of publishing has permitted long runs of important works at a low price; the value of the work to the community is considered as more important than profit and loss. The training of librarians began in 1946 with courses and

lectures organized by public libraries. Library schools have been founded and the Ministry of Education has financed correspondence courses. There is an active Bibliographic Institute attached to the National Library; a number of periodicals are published, dealing with bibliography in general, librarianship, periodical articles, new books and books to come. Cards bearing decimal classification numbers are distributed by the National Library. University libraries classify in the same manner as those of French universities, and open access is permitted where the state of reconstruction allows it. Union catalogues have been discussed. Library service now reaches Poles of all ages and tastes; those living in country districts are served by book boxes. In 1952 there were 4,286 lending libraries with 16m. books and 3m. readers, and in June 1953 the National Library calculated that there were altogether 30,000 libraries and centres in Poland.

R.J.R.

3796 Libraries and Librarians 1953

David H. Clift

Southeastern Librarian, 4 (2) Summer 1954, 50-58.

The American citizen now realizes that world events can affect him very closely. He needs facts and analyses. Libraries and librarians have an important part to play in community life. They must help to develop educational theories. Curricula in colleges and universities give more prominence to reading. The reader is now all-important in libraries and special facilities for study and for his personal comfort are provided—physical improvements, more aids, expert staffs. Buildings have changed, being built round the services to be provided. Films, exhibitions, reader-guidance, commercial information, state legislative reference services, teenagers' services, and special services for special classes are now provided. Maps, recordings, charts, posters are all used to convey information. Adult education programmes are recognized aspects of library work helping to stimulate and inform. Children's librarians are helping to train children and to give adults a knowledge of children's reading. Co-operative schemes, like the Farmington Plan, help to make foreign publications available. The Mid-West Inter-Library Center acts as a storehouse for less-used books, resulting in economies and providing a research centre of great resources. In schools an effective library service is recognized by educationalists as essential, and pupils and staff are taught its importance. These services are provided now in elementary schools where their resources are important parts of the curriculum. To provide library services for the 30m. people at present without them, the Library Services Bill has been introduced. Much has been done to improve library services, but much needs to be done, especially in recruiting the right sort of staff. On June 25, 1953, the libraries and publishers stated their convictions in a joint statement known as *The Freedom to Read* which has been endorsed by the Council of the American Library Association.

J.M.B.

3797 Bibliothèques et Centres de Documentation Technique aux Etats-Unis

[Libraries and Technical Documentation Centres in the United States]

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A.B.C.D., (11) September-October 1953, 299-308.

Libraries in America are independent, but achieve a high level of co-operation, to which the Library of Congress gives a national lead. This has made possible union catalogues on a regional or subject basis, storage libraries and the Farmington Plan. author describes the functions of the Library of Congress, and the services offered by the public libraries. University libraries also provide reference services of a more learned nature, and have specialized departments staffed with specialists, in some cases performing research work. The nature and services of three kinds of special libraries are discussed: (i) special libraries on a large scale, such as the Folger Library, (ii) the libraries of industrial organizations, business firms and public bodies, (iii) documentation services open to all, such as that of the John Crerar Library, the Business Information Bureau at Cleveland, and others. The writer also describes progressive features of American library equipment, the uses and forms of micro-reproduction, and the various mechanical aids to bibliography—translating devices, "Teletype", "Rapid Selector", "Ultrafax", etc.

R.J.R.

LIBRARY CO-OPERATION, INCLUDING UNION CATALOGUES

(See also Abstracts Nos. 3782, 3796)

3798 The Vollans Report of 1952: its origins and implications R. H. Hill

Lib. Assn. Rec., 56 (7) July 1954, 241-248.

The chief recommendations of the Vollans report are examined in the light of their acceptance and implementation. The geographical aspect of inter-lending, the selection of the N.C.L.'s own stock, subject specialization and schemes of co-operative book buying, and the case for a Treasury grant are among the topics discussed.

W.

3799 Recommendations on Library Co-operation (June, 1954)

Lib. Assn. Rec., 56 (7) July 1954, 248-251.

Framed by the Joint Working Party set up by the Executive Committee of the N.C.L., the 21 recommendations deal with the following aspects: general structure; union catalogues; regional coverage; scope of service; procedure; staff, finance and government; contribution of the individual library; provision for adult education.

W.

3800 Subject Specialization in the North-West

J. F. W. Bryon,

Lib. Assn. Rec., 56 (6) June 1954, 212-214.

In April 1954, the North-Western Subject Specialization Scheme was introduced, with the result that the earlier, local schemes have been modified. The North-Western scheme itself, because of these earlier efforts, can afford to be eclectic. 77 out of 80 libraries in the region are co-operating.

W

3801 Technical Books: an experiment in co-operation G. B. Cotton

Lib. Assn. Rec., 56 (6) June 1954, 209-212.

In April 1952, five, and later seven, libraries in S.E. Lancashire and N.W. Cheshire launched a subject specialization scheme. Twelve libraries in N.E. Lancashire followed suit. These local schemes are described.

W

3802 Il secondo anno dei lavori preparatori per il Catalogo

[Second year of preparatory work for the Union Catalogue] Camillo Scaccia Scarafoni

Accad. e Bib. d'Italia, 21 (5-6) September-December 1953, 399-406.

(See Abstract No. 2502). Second report on the work done from September 1953. Main results: (i) staff of 111 members divided into three groups, according to the different works of cataloguing, copying of cards and filing; (ii) cataloguing of approximately 130,000 works (which required 278,804 main and reference cards) belonging to the old stocks of the National libraries of Rome, Florence, Milan and Naples, besides the Alessandrina, Casanatense, Vallicelliana libraries of Rome. During this work 18 important incunabula were discovered. (iii) Study of the various systems for the mechanical reproduction of 3m. cards of 13 Roman libraries in order to produce the first nucleus of the Union Catalogue. Prices and time necessary for the various systems of reproduction were discussed.

M.M.

3803 Het leenverkeer tussen de wetenschappelijke bibliotheken en de bedrijfsbibliotheken

[Inter-library lending between scientific libraries and industrial libraries]

L. J. van der Wolk

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Bibliotheekleven, 39 (6) June 1954, 185-197.

Inter-library lending, especially from university and other scientific libraries, is essential to the efficient working of industrial libraries. The service which the scientific libraries can offer is restricted by lack of funds, and it is therefore most desirable that their budgets should be increased in order that they may augment both their stocks and their staffs; the additional money might come appropriately from industry, which would benefit from the resulting improved loan service. The inter-library lending system in the Netherlands would be improved by the setting up of an organization in which the scientific libraries, both university and non-university, would co-operate. A less restricted international loan system is also required, and the use of microfilm and microcard copies would help to overcome some of the difficulties met with in this field. The immediate need is closer co-operation between libraries in the Netherlands, particularly in reporting their holdings to the central technical catalogue.

K.G.

NATIONAL AND GOVERNMENTAL LIBRARIES

(See also Abstracts Nos. 3792, 3897)

3804 Zo groeide de Albertina

[Thus the Albertina grows]

J. F. Vanderheyden

Bibliotheekgids, 30 (3) May-June 1954, 49-69. Illus., plans.

The proposal for a library as a memorial to King Albert I was mooted shortly after his death in 1934. For some years a discussion raged as to whether the new library should re-house the Royal Library in Brussels, which was already overcrowded, or whether it should be an entirely new foundation, possibly a great public library for greater Brussels, which is inadequately served in this respect. It was finally decided that the new building should house the Royal Library which could then introduce many overdue innovations and become a true national library for Belgium, providing every opportunity for research. The site chosen was close to the old Royal Library, and an architectural competition was held in 1938, which was won by Maurice Houyoux-Diongre of Brussels. The German occupation held the work up, but work was begun in 1953 and the foundation stone laid in February 1954.

K.G.

3805 The British Council

Edwin Muir

Books, (284) March-April 1954, 49-50.

People friendly to the British Council have been perturbed by the cuts made in the Government grant on which it carries on its work. The effects have sometimes been devastating. While the author was in charge of the British Institute in Rome there were six other centres in Italy. Now only the Central office of the Council in Rome is left. The aim of the Council is to make known the achievements of Britain, its democratic institutions, its literature, music and art, and its way of living and looking at things. Without books the working staffs could do nothing. Yet the supply of books has had to be reduced and the supply of lecturers seems to be threatened. Books at a pinch can do their work by themselves, but advice in the use of English books in a foreign country is essential.

I.W.F.

3806 The Yelverton Manuscripts

B. Schofield

Brit. Mus. Q., 19 (1) June 1954, 3-9. Illus.

The nucleus of this fine collection of 197 volumes consists of the papers of Robert Beale (1541—1601), Clerk to the Council of Elizabeth I. These papers are a primary source of information on a number of important historical events of the reign of Elizabeth I. Two large volumes are almost entirely devoted to Mary, Queen of Scots. Beale's various diplomatic missions to the Low Countries and Germany are recorded. Of interest also are the ecclesiastical documents which contain much new material for the historian and the papers of the Yelverton family, into which Beale's daughter married. Parliamentary and legal collections are a prominent feature of these additions.

E.McC.

3807 Presidential Address

W. S. Wauchop

N.Z. Libs., 17 (2) March 1954, 30-38.

The author, Chief Librarian, General Assembly Library, reviews the development of the N.Z. Library Association and of libraries, especially free public libraries, in New Zealand. He then considers the project of a National Library which has again assumed prominence. To assist discussion, the functions and scope of the Library of Congress are described, largely by quoting the Report of the Librarian of Congress for the year ending June 30th, 1946, which gives "The story up to now". The place of the General Assembly Library is considered against the background of such a system as the Library of Congress and in the light of Mr. Perry's proposals (See

Abstract No. 3388) and the suggestion that it be relegated to a purely legislative reference library is refuted. What is needed is a National Library building to house adequately present collections and services.

G.P.S.

3808 No National Library?

J. O. Wilson

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N.Z. Libs., 17 (3) April 1954, 67-71.

In Canada before the Massey Report and the establishing of the National Library, the Parliamentary Library was small and overcrowded; there was no proper catalogue and the Copyright Act was not fully applied. The Public Archives was more in the nature of an historical museum than a Public Record Office. The functions of a national library are set out and the need for separate administration of archives is stressed. The present positions in New Zealand and Canada are compared. Canada will be ahead of New Zealand when its National Library building is completed in 1956, but New Zealand does have most of the elements of the service, though they are divided.

G.P.S.

3809 The Service of the Alexander Turnbull Library

C. R. H. Taylor

N.Z. Libs., 17 (4) May 1954, 81-85.

This is conditioned first by the nature of its collections. The original library of Alexander Turnbull covers New Zealand and the Pacific and English literature of the 17th to 19th centuries, with some other odd interests. Other collections include the Earp collection on bee-lore, the Hogg collection of Scottish history and the two Trimble collections on Italian statecraft and Irish history. The Turnbull is a research library and much use is made of it by Victoria University College faculty and students. Historical pictures not primarily works of art are collected. There are some peculiarities of library practice—Pacific material is segregated from Non-Pacific and the pamphlet collection is shelved chronologically. The methods of storing and using mss. are described. Exhibitions of Turnbull material are held not only inside the library but in outside show windows.

G.P.S.

3810 Librarian of Congress

Lib. J., 79 (14) August 1954, 1361-1364.

Outlines the duties and designated obligations of the Librarian of Congress and gives a list of some of the services available through the Library. Also lists statutory enactments which govern his work.

I.O.

UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGE LIBRARIES

(See also Abstracts Nos. 3885, 3893-95)

3811 Winchester College Library before 1750

Walter Oakeshott

Library, 5th ser., 9 (1) March 1954, 1-16. Plates. Plans.

The author, formerly headmaster of Winchester College, describes researches made into the history of the ancient Fellows' library of the college and traces the main steps in its development. Deductions made from records and from existing furniture and books throw light on the methods of shelving and arrangement, and the provision of reading accommodation from the 15th to the 18th century and these are considered in the light of present-day knowledge of practice in other early libraries. Three methods of chaining books, used at various times, are described in some detail. Plans (partly conjectural) show the arrangement of the College library at various periods.

A.A.

3812 The University Library in New Zealand today C. W. Collins

N.Z. Libs., 17 (3) April 1954, 71-79.

The four university libraries in New Zealand do aim to be full university and not merely college libraries. Their many varied kinds of reader are listed. The type of material they provide—for instruction and for wider reading, for the professional schools and for research work—is described. The varying ways and means of giving service to the broad academic community are set out. Their resources are available to all through the inter-loan scheme and they have contributed their full share to national library projects.

3813 The University Librarian as bookman and administrator : a symposium

Coll. and Res. Libs., 15 (3) July 1954, 313-331.

Papers given at a panel discussion: The Chief Librarian and book knowledge, by Patricia Paylore; Librarians as bookmen, by Maurice F. Tauber; The Excitement of administration, by Lawrence Clark Powell; The Librarian as administrator, by Kathleen Campbell. L.I.L.

3814 Financial problems of university libraries: a proposal for a conference

Keyes D. Metcalf

Harvard Lib. Bull., 8 (1) Winter 1954, 5-13.

Library expenditure in 1950 was $7\frac{1}{2}\%$ of the total spent on instruction and research. Costs grow cumulatively due to higher

costs of storage, service and salaries, and as improvements are made, greater use is made of the library and costs continue to rise. Savings that can be effected within any one library are not enough; cooperative efforts are needed. Problems suggested for discussion are: (i) building and maintenance—in which the librarian can help by wise planning to save on construction costs; (ii) acquisition and processing—materials obtained by exchange also have to be catalogued, bound and stored; (iii) public services—how to maintain the standard of service and the degree of research; (iv) specialization, e.g. Farmington Plan; (v) storage, e.g. New England Repository Library; (vi) microphotographic techniques, including phototelegraphic transmission; (vii) fees for services given to "outsiders"; (viii) need for governmental and industrial financial support.

W.

3815 The Relationship of a University Library to an Industrial Library

Melvin B. Morgan

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Illinois Libs., 36 (4) April 1954, 157-158.

The problems of loan services to an industrial library by a university library—extra work, non-availability to university staff of materials loaned—can be solved in one of four ways—(i) the University Library can restrict its resources to its own staff and to members of business concerns which allocate funds for particular purposes to the university; (ii) use of resources restricted to the university community and others under certain conditions; (iii) photostatic copies of periodical articles can be provided; (iv) these can be provided for a fee.

G.P.S.

3816 Northwestern University Library. Part III: The Chicago Campus Libraries

David Jolly

Illinois Libs., 36 (3) March 1954, 114-121. Illus.

(See Abstracts Nos. 3608—09). The Chicago Campus is the centre for professional study. There are four libraries, each separately staffed and administered, with the librarian reporting directly to the Dean of his school. These libraries are the Elbert H. Gary Law Library, the Archibald Church Medical Library, the Joseph Schaffner Library (School of Commerce) and the Dental School Library. Each library is dealt with individually. A historical outline of the development of each is given with statistics of stock, budget and staff and description of its work.

G.P.S.

3817 Public service in the Widener Library

Philip J. McNiff

Harvard Lib. Bull., 8 (2) Spring 1954, 228-232.

Harvard College Library began in 1638 and in 1667, when the first librarian was appointed, the library was open for two hours a day for seniors. The library rules of 1718 forbade scholars from entering the library; books must be changed at the door. Today there are longer hours of opening, more generous borrowing privileges e.g. 500—700 persons use the stacks daily, better physical arrangements and improved reference and circulation assistance. The stock numbered 287,000 vols. in 1880; today, over 2m. The Stack Section is responsible for correct shelving and the supervision of 94 studies and 346 stalls. Lack of satisfactory service to undergraduates in the Widener Library led to the establishment of the Lamont Library (See Abstract No. 2623). This leaves the Widener Library, now re-arranged, as a centre for graduates and research in humanities and social sciences.

W.

3818 Maps on the Campus

Bill M. Woods

Illinois Libs., 36 (4) April 1954, 159-161. Illus.

The Map Library of the University of Illinois, formed in 1944, has some 150,000 maps, 21,500 aerial photographs, 3,000 books and atlases and 1,000 pamphlets. Coverage is excellent for Illinois, the United States and Canada. LC classification is used for maps, DC for books and atlases. A bi-monthly list of New Acquisitions, a ten page Guide and a two page handout provide information on resources. The library serves all departments of the University, especially the Department of Geography. The work of the library—queries, lectures to class groups and librarians—is described.

G.P.S.

3819 Information Gathering Habits of Workers in Pure and Applied Science

Saul Herner

Ind. Eng. Chem., 16 (1) January 1954, 228-236. Tables.

To measure the extent to which pure and applied scientists use the various sources of scientific information, personal interviews based on a printed questionnaire were held with 600 scientists in eight subject groups at the Johns Hopkins University. The questionnaire was designed to find out how much benefit was obtained from direct sources of information (textbooks, monographs, journals, handbooks, tables, reports, patents, etc.); indirect sources (personal contacts, indexes and abstracts, cited references, bibliographies, card catalogues, etc.); libraries and personal collections; American and foreign periodicals; reference services (accession and reading lists, specially prepared bibliographies, translations, and guidance by library staff); and verbal sources. It appears that the pure scientist generally prefers to do his own bibliographic work in conventional research libraries whereas the typical applied scientist likes his literature searches done for him and wants the references evaluated, extracted and summarized. The latter makes comparatively little use of published materials and neither group gets much help from card catalogues and reviews.

J.S.R.

3820 Loyola University Libraries

A. Homer Mattlin, S.J.

Illinois Libs., 36 (5) May 1954, 193-196. Illus.

In 1947, the five libraries were centralized under a University Librarian responsible to the President. In each of the three professional schools, a library committee with the divisional librarian selects books and periodicals and the Dean of the school prepares the budget. Technical procedures have been standardized. The Cudahy Memorial Library is the main Library with the Lewis Towers Library operating as a branch library. The Cudahy Library has a union catalogue of holdings in all five libraries. Total stock is 186,045 with 1,600 periodicals received currently. Microcard and microfilm collections are maintained and, in 1949, the Loyola Education Film Library was begun to provide educational sound films for the Catholic schools of Chicago. The several special collections are described.

G.P.S.

3821 Open or closed stacks?

Warren B. Hicks

Coll. and Res. Libs., 15 (3) July 1954, 309-312.

A questionnaire was sent to 83 libraries with a budget of under \$31,000 and to Teacher-Education Institutions with less than 1,000 students. 69 of these questionnaires were returned. The average number of students was 623; of the 69 libraries answering, 52 have open stacks, 17 have closed stacks. The results of the enquiry are given and compared; it was found that open stacks were more popular than closed stacks, that book loss appeared to be low in either system, that there was no clear indication of increase or decrease of circulation with open stacks, that opinion on the number of staff required for open stacks was divided, and that librarians are generally thinking in terms of a freer use of materials.

L.J.L.

3822 Springfield Junior College Library

Margaret M. Corcoran

Illinois Libs., 36 (4) April 1954, 155-157. Illus.

The College, a co-educational institution with a student body of 325, was founded in 1929 by the Roman Catholic Order of St. Ursula to provide the first two years of college instruction in the liberal arts and sciences, music, commerce and in the pre-professional studies. The library has grown from 800 volumes to a collection of 11,670 books, 1,430 bound periodicals and 1,800 pamphlets with a current subscription to 92 periodicals. The library room is described. A Carnegie grant of \$3,000 in 1937 made possible the purchase of materials ordinarily outside the scope of the budget. The book collection, though well balanced, emphasises the English, American and Romance language literatures. The librarian is assisted by three student assistants.

G.P.S.

SPECIAL LIBRARIES

3823 Documentation and Bibliography in "La Maison de la Chimie"

Maurice P. Deschiens

J. of Chem. Educ., 31 (2) February 1954, 97-99.

The library of the International House of Chemistry opened in Paris in 1934 contains 32,000 vols. of bound periodicals and 35,000 books, pamphlets and monographs. It works in close conjunction with the Centre of Chemical Documentation founded by the Société de Chimie Industrielle which prepares bibliographies using the library's classified card index of abstracts of periodical articles, makes translations, and supplies photocopies.

G.W.W.

3824 Tulliallan Castle Library

George Gray

Lib. World, 55 (648) June 1954, 210-212.

The library at the Police College at Tulliallan Castle is still in process of formation and will eventually become the Central Police Library for Scotland. The Dewey System and an annotated subject index are in use; an author catalogue may be compiled later. There is a wide selection of British and foreign technical periodicals and it is intended to build up an unbiased collection treating a variety of problems which have arisen in modern society.

A.H.H.

3825 Prison libraries

Molly Mellanby

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Books, (286) July-August 1954, 111-113.

Reading from prison libraries of the 19th cent. was restricted to the Bible, sermons and philosophy. In the words of the Prison Rules of 1952, the aim is "to establish in him the will to lead a good and useful life and to fit him to do so." The prison library can most effectively be used for this purpose. Public libraries are now stocking 51 establishments with books. The purpose is not merely to ensure a good supply of books but also to familiarize the prisoner with a normal library service. Most prisoners are easily tempted into the library. At first, the majority choose westerns and thrillers, later they may be persuaded to read real life adventure stories, travel, biography and modern history. The prison library must provide for the man who never read a book, the aimless reader, and the better educated reader.

I.W.F.

3826 The Library of the Swiss Institute of Technology, Zurich E. G. Baxter

Lib. Assn. Rec., 56 (6) June 1954, 201-205.

The Eidgenössische Technische Hochschule has the leading technical library in Switzerland. Its setting, accommodation, stock, collections, annual expenditure and clientele are reviewed.

W.

3827 The information and bibliographical work of a technical library

N. Tulskaya and A. Arkharova

Bibliotekar' (USSR) (6) June 1954, 42-45. Illus.

The scientific and technical library of the Kirov factory in Leningrad was founded in 1898, but until 1918 there were under 1,000 books and journals, and those were mostly foreign and for the highest qualified workers. Now there are 100,000, mostly on current specialities. In 1953 there were 4,040 lists of new books circulated in editions of 300; there were 250 individual lists and in addition the monthly annotated bulletin; help is obtained from the Saltykov-Shchedrin library and others. There is a catalogue of books and articles. In the factory offices exhibitions of 200 books are held; they are announced on the factory radio and in the factory newspaper. A classified file is maintained for cuttings from journals.

3828 The Korolenko scientific library

G. Miroshnichenko

Bibliotekar' (USSR) (4) April 1954, 20-25. Illus.

From 1886 to 1922 this library was called the Kharkov public library. In its first year public subscription raised 8,730 roubles and gifts were received from private hands and from other libraries, In 1905 the Tsarist police kept it under observation because it was circulating illegal books under the guise of scientific books. In 1918 it had 170,000 books, in 1941 2m. (but 700,000 were destroyed) and in 1952 3m. In 1918 the annual intake was 5,000 books, in 1952 200,000. In 1918 there were 83,000 readers and 1m. consultations, in 1952 25,000 (analysed) and 11m. In 1913 3.7% of the enquiries were scientific, in 1952 82%. The present departments are: bookstore, scientific-bibliographic, book acquisition, cataloguing, USSR languages, rare books (30,000) and mss., foreign books, offices, branches for children, branches for youth. There are exhibitions of newly published books. Bibliography is taught to thesis writers. Help is given to the popular libraries and correspondence students. There are interlibrary loans and other activities in accordance with government decrees. In 1953 the library helped in the celebration of the Union with the Ukraine.

K.G.

3829 Notes on an Encyclopedic Library: F. E. Compton and Company

Wayne M. Hartwell

Illinois Libs., 36 (3) March 1954, 123-125. Illus.

Compton's Pictured Encyclopedia was first published over thirty years ago and is in a state of constant revision to keep pace with a changing world. The editorial staff performing this revision depend on the library for basic bibliographies, research assistance and factual verification, and the library itself must keep abreast of events to provide this service. Questions asked on a single day are given. The wide range of questions sets problems for the small special library which are solved in this case by the quality of sound reference works available from American publishers, the wealth of library resources in the Chicago area, and the willingness of individuals and institutions throughout the world to cope with a direct query from an encyclopedia.

G.P.S.

3830 Library service in a soundless world

Elisabeth Johnson

Illinois Libs., 36 (4) April 1954, 140—142.

An account of the work of the library of the Illinois School for the Deaf. The library is in two sections, the children's room and the teachers' room with its professional library on deafness and the teaching of the deaf. The difficulties of the children in learning the mechanics of reading and the kind of reading preferred by the children are described.

G.P.S.

3831 Southern law school libraries

John C. Payne

Law Lib. J., 47 (3) August 1954, 225-235. Tables.

A survey by the University of Alabama of the resources and operations of 31 law school libraries in southern states of the U.S.A. is summarized. The survey covers size and rate of growth, financial support and expenses, administration, cataloguing, personnel and salaries, and cost factors; in all of these, great disparity between the various libraries is revealed. Few are fully satisfactory, and some of the 16 libraries which are not supported by any state are very poorly equipped in many respects; in all, improvements are desirable. It is believed and hoped that the present position is only a transition stage.

M.B.L.

3832 The U.S. Railroad Retirement Board Library

Mary H. Phillips

Illinois Libs., 36 (6) June 1954, 226-228.

This body is an independent establishment in the executive branch of the Government. The staff of the library consists of three professional librarians, two assistants and a secretary-order clerk. The collection covers general reference, social insurance, workmen's compensation, vocational rehabilitation, railroad industry, labour, economics, public and personnel administration and law. Some 2,000 books and pamphlets and 800 issues of periodicals are purchased and 1,300 books and pamphlets and 3,700 issues of periodicals are donated. The kinds of queries and the law collection, its scope and value, are described.

G.P.S.

INFORMATION SERVICES

3833 Information Services

A. A. Newman

Chem. and Ind., (1) 2 January 1954, 25-26.

Reference books often contain misleading and erroneous data. Examples are quoted. Readers are asked not to let mistakes be perpetuated by default but to inform the author or publisher. It is suggested that an S.C.I. Committee might collect such information.

G.W.W.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES: GENERAL SURVEYS

(See also Abstracts Nos. 3792, 3796)

3834 Denkschrift des Verbandes österreichischer Volksbuchereien

[Memorandum of the Association of Public Libraries of Austria] Neue Volksbildung, (5) 1954, 174—175.

The Association seeks a sum of Schilling 3,240,000 for libraries in the forthcoming budget. Austrian libraries are backward, poorly housed, staffed and stocked, and it is estimated that, even to maintain their usefulness a minimum of 120 new books per year per library is essential. To supply 1,500 libraries with 120 books at S.60 each would require S.10,800,000. Two-fifths of this can be borne by the local or other authority responsible. It is suggested that (as in Denmark, etc.) the remaining three-fifths be divided between the Lander and the central government, the latter providing one half. This sum would only improve bookstocks; further developments and improvements are still distant goals.

W.L.B.

3835 Danish Libraries

Helga Pinholt

N.Z. Libs., 17 (2) March 1954, 48-50.

The first state grant was made in 1881, and the pattern of the present overall organization was first sketched in 1907. Libraries are regarded as being educational. The parish library is equated with primary education; town or county libraries with secondary education; and the university library with university education. These three types work closely together through nationwide interloans. A special library act governs the conduct of libraries. Finance comes from local authorities and the state. The Library Inspectorate visit all libraries once or twice a year, calculate the state grant and supervise the library school. The system of training is outlined. Children's libraries are always a department of the min library in the same building, though often run separately with their own budget in order to qualify for separate state aid. School and public libraries are closely connected.

G.P.S.

3836 Libraries in the life of a people

Max Gordon

Lib. World, 55 (648) June 1954, 207-208.

The library service of Denmark is based upon methods similar to those used in Britain. 1,315 libraries containing 4,858,000 vols. serve a population of 4½m. Libraries are free, open-access, well-appointed and open long enough to allow all sections of the

population to visit them. Coverage of the country is the responsibility of 33 large central libraries which operate library vans and book-boats. The service covers schools, ships, hospitals, military and all community establishments.

A.H.H.

3837 Scandinavian visit

S. M. Foote

N.Z. Libs., 17 (3) April 1954, 63-66.

A description of libraries and library service in Sweden and Denmark. Sweden, a late comer to the field, began with high standards and maintained them. Library buildings are an aesthetic delight. Lavish provision is made for adult education groups. The status of public libraries is high, with thorough training of librarians and high expenditure. Urban and rural services are integrated. In both countries the state has done much to aid libraries. The Danish Library Inspectorate administers state grants, is responsible for the Library School and is the parent body of the Danish Bibliographic Office. The parallel of this latter in Sweden is a branch of the Swedish Library Association. (See Abstract No. 2919). Both maintain union catalogues, prepare indexes, bibliographies, posters and other material, and supply library equipment and furniture.

G.P.S.

3838 Public Libraries in Greece: an experiment

John Hopkins and Katherine Vouteris

Lib. Assn. Rec., 56 (6) June 1954, 215-216.

Before 1948 there were no libraries for home reading in Greece; only the National Library at Athens, the Gennadium Library (philology), the Parliament Library, and a few small municipal libraries. The Council for Libraries sponsored Kapodistriaki Library at Aegina in 1948. This was based on the British public library pattern. Problems of illiteracy and inadequate funds have to be overcome. A Greek Library Association has been formed and now has 250 members. It is hoped by these means to provide trained librarians and to develop a public library system.

W.

3839 Regional and village libraries of the Latvian republic E. Selgin

Bibliotekar' (USSR) (4) April 1954, 12-17.

Since 1940 the number of middle schools has doubled and the number of scholars tripled; the number of newspapers has increased from 47 to 174. The library network was started in 1940, but only 36 out of 581 libraries and 17 out of 538 village libraries survived the war. Riga public library had 800,000 books and mss. destroyed

and 169,000 stolen. In 1952 there were 3 scientific, 55 town, 58 regional, 45 children's and 713 village libraries. Many factories and 77% of the 1,300 collective farms are covered. There are many mobile (bicycle) libraries. In 1952 the bookstock was 5,458,755, of which 1,537,100 are in village libraries and 500,000 on collective farms. There were 373,047 readers and the issue was 10,483,266. The usual services are provided, especially reading aloud and announcements of new books and governmental decrees; also the translation of important articles from Bibliotekar' into Latvian. K.G.

3840 Biblioteche Popolari e Rete Nazionale di Lettura

[Popular Libraries and a National Reading Network]

Virginia Carini Dainotti

Parola, 37 (3-4) March-April 1954, 73-76.

Of 7,751 communes and 18,000 hamlets perhaps less than 300 have municipal libraries, while popular, school and parish libraries are chronically short of funds. There is no efficient system of inter-library loans. Merely to provide each of 7,059 communes with less than 10,000 inhabitants with only 100 new books a year would cost nearly 706m. lire annually, while state provision of 7,000 new libraries would cost 2 milliard [2,000,000,000,000] lire annually, even if the communes maintained the buildings. To end this state of affairs, where half the population has no public library service, the Ministry (Direzione Generale delle Accademie e Biblioteche) with the support of Superintendents and Librarians, is to set up a network to develop the patient work of the librarians of popular libraries. This project should be working within three or four years.

F.S.S.

3841 Library Service in the Gisborne area

N.Z. Libs., 17 (1) January—February 1954, 1-12.

Two articles follow an introduction, one surveying present service, the other discussing, principally in financial terms, the possibilities of regional service in the area. Such studies must necessarily precede any detailed plans for regional development in different areas.

G.P.S.

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3842 Footnotes on the Astor Library's history from George Templeton Strong's diary

Harry Miller Lydenberg

Bull. N.Y. Publ. Lib., 58 (4) April 1954, 167-173.

These extracts form a supplement to Lydenberg's History of the New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations. F.J.S.

3843 A Politician's View

Charles McKew Parr

Lib. J., 79 (13) July 1954, 1261-1265. Port.

The State of Connecticut has richly endowed university book centres but its school and public libraries leave much to be desired. In 1952 more than half the public libraries spent less than 1,000 dollars for books in the entire year. There is strong local autonomy in the 169 towns. Appeals for State aid to the Connecticut General Assembly in 1941, 1945 and 1947 failed and in 1951 and 1953 a bill proposed by the Connecticut Library Association also failed. Reasons for this failure are analysed and plans are progressing for another attempt in 1955.

I.O.

3844 Formula for progress

George B. Moreland

Lib. J., 79 (7) April 1954, 581-586. Illus., port., plans, tables.

Describes the setting up of Montgomery County Library, Maryland in 1950. The library serves a population of 235,000 and covers an area of 500 sq. miles. Outlines the establishment of the bookstock, book mobile service, a daily inter-library loan service, a motion picture service, and the renovation and redecoration of existing libraries.

I.O.

3845 Minnesota Library Activity

Daniel R. Watkins

Lib. J., 79 (12) June 15th, 1954, 1109-1114. Port.

There are 160 public libraries in Minnesota maintained by public funds and also 24 counties providing a service. 75% of the 3m. population have a library service. Librarians are not complacent about this situation. State aid is being sought and a plan was drawn up by the Minnesota Library Association. Figures of the aid sought are given. The 1953 Legislature offered a compromise on these figures which librarians rejected. A further attempt is to be made in 1955. The centre of the State library activities is the Library Division of the State Education Dept. which maintains a stock of 45,894 volumes of which 22,275 are for a travelling library collection. Facilities are also available for the training of librarians in the University.

I.O.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES: POLICY AND PRACTICE

(See also Abstracts Nos. 3783, 3875-76, 3882-84, 3888-89)

3846 Das volkstümliche Musikbüchereiwesen in Österreich [Music in the Austrian public library]

Hans Ruppe

Neue Volksbildung, 5 (6) 1954, 205-207.

Austria's public libraries are ill-provided with music. In the past the Musical Universities of Vienna and Salzburg, and the many conservatoria in smaller towns, had their own collections, sometimes available to the public; moreover, most players prefer to possess their own music. Austria is now a very small country with a cultural heritage out of all proportion to its economic status, and three-quarters of its population live in centres of less than 10,000 inhabitants. In spite of these handicaps, two small music collections have recently been formed, in the Salzburg public library and the Chamber Music Library of the Land of Upper Austria. Salzburg public library salvaged 1,500 volumes of music after World War II, added such popular items as pipe and choral music, and introduced open access. A simple classification with 26 headings, and card and printed catalogues, have satisfied staff and public. The library cannot afford gramophone records, but it co-operates with evening classes in music, and with amateur choirs, and chamber music concerts have been arranged. The Chamber Music Library of Upper Austria originated in a gift of his own library by the Director of Education. The Land government added to the stock, and a catalogue was planned on pedagogic lines, indicating the relative difficulty of the items. Help is given by the Land's Advisory Department for Chamber Music.

W.L.B.

3847 De weerslag van de tweetaligheid op een openbare bibliotheek

[The repercussions of bilingualism on a public library]

J. Cornelissen

Bibliotheekgids, 30 (3) May-June 1954, 69-72.

Special problems have to be faced by the public library of a town on the border between the French and Flemish-speaking parts of Belgium. In Ronse, for example, which is officially a Flemish town, the artisan population is Flemish-speaking and the upper class French-speaking, whilst there is a middle stratum which is bilingual. A town of this nature must virtually provide two libraries in one, though the interests of the various social classes may mean a preponderance of one class of literature in one of the two languages. Libraries in bilingual towns needs a larger budget than those which are well within one of the linguistic regions as much of their book stock has to be duplicated in two languages.

3848 John Pink: portrait of a Victorian librarian

W. A. Munford

Lib. Assn. Rec., 56 (8) August 1954, 289-294.

The career of John Pink, the first librarian of Cambridge Public Library, ran from 1855 to 1906. His committees, his meagre salary, contemporary book selection policy, and the growth of the library, as well as the setting up of branches at Barnwell and Mill Road, are described.

W.

3849 George Roebuck and the Rate Limit

Ernest A. Savage

Lib. World, 55 (646) April 1954, 167-171.

In January and March 1919, with the aid of C. Jesson, M.P., Roebuck arranged conferences in the London area which resolved to beg immediate aid and a higher rate from Parliament. Questions were asked in the Commons and a deputation of librarians met the Education Minister. Over 160 municipalities circularized by Roebuck resolved against the limit. Soon the 1919 Act was passed, a victory for Roebuck and his free-lance associates, rather than for the Library Association.

A.H.H.

3850 Mechanization of accessions records

E. G. Jones

Lib. Assn. Rec., 56 (6) June 1954, 214-215.

(See Abstract No. 3643). Stockport Public Libraries have used punched cards since April 1947 to facilitate the extraction of stock figures for accessions, withdrawals and transfers of stock. The methods used are described and from the experience gained it is suggested that medium and large public libraries might well study the use of punched cards for this type of clerical work usually performed by professional staff.

W.

3851 Westminster Token Charging Scheme

L. R. McColvin

Lib. Assn. Rec., 56 (7) July 1954, 259-261.

Each reader has a membership card and three tokens. The tokens are exchanged for books when issued and when returned. There is no record of who has a particular book. Details are given of the re-registration of readers to enable this experiment to be started, and of the problems that arise regarding non-Westminster borrowers, search for reservations, lost tokens, and renewals. The aims are to avoid congestion at counters, to reduce routine operations and to free staff for assistance to readers.

W.

3852 The Mobile Library

D. C. Henrik Jones

Brit. Bk. News, (167) July 1954, 361-365.

The travelling library was originally used for two purposes: as a delivery van for the transport of books from the centre or regional headquarters of a library system to branches and centres in the area; as an exhibition van displaying books on shelves from which local centre librarians could select stock for small town and village libraries. The large van now in use, fitted with shelves and a small serving counter, and given lighting, heating and ventilation, is a mobile branch library. It does not take the place of a branch library, but is a preferable alternative to the small rural library centre. Mobile library services are provided in New Zealand, Australia and Canada. Elsewhere in the Commonwealth, developments have not been extensive.

D.R.

3853 Towards a standardisation of library practices

J. L. Gardner

Asst. Lib., 47 (4) April 1954, 57-59.

An investigation of current public library policies and processes could determine the best methods susceptible of national application for the betterment of service. Standardization may be achieved by co-operation or nationalisation under the Ministry of Education, preferably the latter. A Standardization manual would be necessary and should deal with terminology, cataloguing and classification, book processing, stationery, furniture and design and statistics.

E.P.D.

3854 Free Public Libraries

J. W. Kealy

N.Z. Libs., 17 (4) May 1954, 94-100.

Recreational books, mass-produced and appealing to a large number, should be provided by book clubs and the public library should provide educational books on a free basis. The free system is the most economic and the most sensible. Some public libraries operate free and rental collections, but care must be taken that the free service does not suffer because of the rental service. As illustration, a short history of Auckland Public Library is given. In support of a free library service, the issue, costs, cost per book and non-fiction issues of Timaru (free) and Wanganui (subscription) are compared.

G.P.S.

3855 Oamaru Public Library

H. B. Cowey

N.Z. Libs., 17 (4) May 1954, 89-92.

The Athenaeum and Mechanics' Institute established a library in 1864, and in 1938, it had an issue of 79,000 or ten books per head of population. But with a book fund of £250 and with little discarding possible the stock had a poor appearance. The Athenaeum Committee had held discussions with the Borough Council but not until 1944 with the promise of assistance from the Country Library Service did the Borough Council decide to take over the library. This was done in 1948. The effect of this on stock and buying policy is described. In 1953, the library moved to the ground floor and alterations have been made. Comparisons, by percentages, are made of the effect of the change to a free service. Extension work is carried out in the form of talks and loans of collections to local organizations. The Public Hospital is served with the aid of voluntary organizations.

G.P.S.

[The appearance, layout and fittings are described, together with illustrations and a plan on p.86—88]

3856 From the experience of work in a department of foreign literature

K. Shilova and G. Pets

Bibliotekar' (USSR) (6) June 1954, 38-41.

The Gorki public library at Molotov serves students from middle and high schools, post-graduates, scientists, workers and employees, and particularly the students and teachers of the Pedagogical Institute. It was organized in 1934 for a few very competent readers, but in 1946 its scope was widened; in 1953 it had 4,000 readers and held exhibitions of foreign authors, of textbooks and teaching books and of the latest publications. On Sundays, 6-8 p.m., it provides free guidance by 16 highly qualified specialists on matters such as pronunciation; it also organizes teachers' conferences and reviews. It contains 32,446 books in 18 languages, especially French and German, and it is strong in architecture, art and technical engineering; it acted as the library for the Perm Polish revolutionaries. Its deficiencies are in books (which it obtains through Moscow), in lack of help from the Lenin library and other governmental libraries of foreign literature and in lack of qualified staff. K.G.

3857 Work with periodicals in the reading room

M. Bochkareva

Bibliotekar' (USSR) (4) April 1954, 26-30. Illus.

Deals with some of the best practices in publicizing journals and newspapers. In the Moscow libraries great attention is paid to

indexes, lists and displays of magazine covers and front pages in the form of posters. In the Herzen branch, the staff send postcards to propagandists and agitators on receipt of new issues of political journals. In many libraries, in glass frames, under headings such as "Today in the newspapers" or "The international situation", are displayed the most important articles and the dust-covers of current journals with an annotated list of their most important articles, or reviews of art publications, plays and films. At the side of these frames are kept maps and lists of recommended books. On the tables are placed card indexes of articles on politics, technics, literature and art, arranged systematically or by subject. In the reading rooms of four branches conferences are held to meet the editorial staff of journals, and in another branch, to meet authors; another has 15-minute surveys and discussions by the librarian on novels, while another has discussions on the immoral behaviour of youth.

K.G.

3858 How we help parents to train children

T. Fradkina

Bibliotekar' (USSR) (6) June 1954, 25-29. Illus.

The railway mobile bookstore of the Moscow region serves a mixed population of 5,000 permanent readers in hostels, institutions and trading organizations. For the last four years it has paid special attention to the communist education of the rising generation, especially by joint readers' conferences. Circulars are sent to families about children's difficulties when badly disciplined and about interesting pedagogical books; house-to-house visits are made to deliver a copy of the book for a month's previous reading, or it is read aloud in a reading circle of about 30 readers, and then questions and criticisms are put in the light of communist morals, for instance on homework and children's household duties. The authors are present and go to some homes. Then lectures are organised in the circles, and posters displayed in the schools. The attendance at the conferences is about 200, and there is circulation of the books.

V.C

3859 Resources of the Public Services Section of the Illinois State Library

De Lafayette Reid, Jr.

Illinois Libs., 36 (3) March 1954, 101-103.

These are described in two sections, materials and staff. Books are the primary resource and the Section is kept up to date by constant perusal of library and literary journals and publishers' catalogues. Thorough coverage is not attempted for legal and

medical books and students textbooks. Pamphlets and periodicals help to keep the scientific and technical subjects up to date. A collection of coloured prints, stereoscopic views and film strips is maintained by the Art Unit. The State Library in conjunction with the University of Illinois Audio-Visual Aids Service has a film loan service. The 20,000 recordings are mainly musical but include dramatic, historical, poetry and language recordings and stories. Federal and State documents are available in the State Library. The Section has a staff of thirty.

G.P.S.

3860 Montana's rural reading program

Lesley M. Heathcote

Lib. J., 79 (9) May 1954, 821-825.

A program for stimulating the use of books in rural areas. Annotated booklists are compiled by specialists and publicity achieved through press articles and radio programs. Many libraries reported favourably on the effect of these.

I.O.

3861 Auto-Library

John T. Delaney

Lib. J., 79 (11) June 1, 1954, 1041-1042. Illus.

A new service is offered by Oklahoma City P.L. The reader 'phones requests to the library which in turn 'phones the reader when books are ready. The reader then collects books from a window adjacent to the street and has no need to alight from his car as an assistant hands books to him.

J.O.

3862 Two thousand years of censorship

Robert L. Carter

Lib. J. 79 (11) June 1, 1954, 1003-1005. Illus.

A report of a display captioned "A history of banned books" to emphasize the theme of "Man's right to knowledge and the free use thereof". Purpose was to show the dangers of censorship by selected examples from 200 B.C. to 1953. Some of these were Adventures of Sherlock Holmes, Huckleberry Finn, Alice in Wonderland, and Robin Hood. Public comment was enthusiastic.

J.O.

3863 Recruiting for public libraries

Rebecca Jones

Illinois Libs., 36 (5) May 1954, 183-186.

There are some 10,000 vacancies in American libraries. Recruiting has become a problem since young people are not being attracted. The types of persons required and the posts they would fill are discussed. Librarians can help by their example—the manner in which they perform their job, the standard of their service, the appeal of the library building. Local opportunities for recruiting should be acted on and even created. However, the matter of salaries is a pertinent factor. These should keep pace with those of other professions in order to attract well-qualified persons. The librarian and trustees of libraries, especially small libraries, must re-appraise the salary scale frequently and not regard it as a static factor in the budget.

G.P.S.

3864 Can you measure reference costs

Mrs. Elizabeth B. Roth

News Notes of Calif. Libs., 49 (2) April 1954, 303-307.

Costs can be measured, but should they? The basis of a system can be measured by direct labour costs but a real cost system involves accurate statistics, accountancy, time, and paper work. Such costs, if found, could not be justly compared with another The concept of value in reference work cannot be defined satisfactorily. Once in a while it is possible to prove that reference work can save actual money. This cannot be used as an accurate standard of measurement. Quickly answered questions may be as valuable as those calling for longer research, and the answer to a question once found reduces time spent when the same question comes again. Other services are in the same difficulties—advertising research, public relations, parks. Various attempts have been made on a time-and-salary basis in reference and other departments but units differ as much as practice in different systems. An attempt was made by classifying work into (i) information (ii) readers' advisory queries. The spot check is useless, a continuous record must be kept. Current efficiencies can be compared with past but new acquisitions may reduce costs. The results add up to acquiring the best staff, training them well, good cataloguing and indexing. J.M.B.

3865 Presenting the library

Richard C. Dahl

Lib. J., 79 (5) March 1954, 415-418.

Discusses the fundamental and psychological concepts and techniques of modern salesmanship which librarians might find useful.

1.0.

3866 How to Keep The Library Customer

Sarah L. Wallace

Lib. J., 79 (14) August 1954, 1365-1369. Illus.

Many a customer is won by advertising and lost on the point of sale. Minneapolis staff discussed what could be done about this. Outside speakers (from the business world) spoke on the following: (i) "Making the sale", (ii) "Overdue problems", (iii) "Supervisor's responsibilities". After each speech a series of questions on these problems was discussed. These questions are listed. No sure remedy for public relations ills was found.

J.O.

3867 Library Sound-Slide Program

Jean L. Connor

Lib. J., 79 (13) July 1954, 1301-1302.

Describes a new library program of showing coloured slides in a series entitled "The books in our lives". This is accompanied by a tape recording of both script and music. The low cost of the slides and the ability to change them from time to time is an advantage over movie film strip. In four months this has been shown to over 1,500 people in 20 groups. Some suggestions for building such a program are added.

J.O.

3868 Don't give up on library statistics

Clarence Gorchels

A.L.A. Bull., 48 (6) June 1954, 339-343. Photo., bibliog.

The author discovered that until the 1920's many librarians thought of library statistics as being nothing more than circulation statistics. The term is now much more comprehensive, a detailed catalogue is given of agencies currently gathering and publishing library statistics under seven headings.

C.S.F.

SCHOOL LIBRARIES

3869 Aksjon for gode boker og god film

[Fighting the coloured press]

A. Slettjord

Bok og Bib., 21 (4) July 1954, 163-165. Illus.

During the past year teachers at Vardoe elementary school in northern Norway have been searching for alternatives to "comics". A good children's library was established, followed by an exhibition of the best books including a special collection of books about the sea. Films were used to call attention to the value of books and reading; discussions were held. Lectures on the dangers of the coloured press were given to parents.

W.

3870 Directions in school library service today

Irby B. Carruth, Harold Spears, Mary P. Douglas

A.L.A. Bull., 48 (2) February 1954, 66-71, 105-106. Illus., photos.

School library service occupies the attention of school administrators. Irby B. Carruth, superintendent of the Austin (Texas) Public Schools asks seven questions, e.g. Is the library the logical point of learning for the entire school system? Is it feasible to expect the central library to be a materials center? Harold Spears surveys the position and Mary P. Douglas, supervisor of libraries, Raleigh (N.C.) Public Schools, describes the work done in school libraries under the title "Meeting the challenge".

C.S.F.

3871 Promoting wide reading in the Junior High School through the library

Lloyd Bingham

Illinois Libs., 36 (6) June 1954, 220-223. Illus.

The librarian needs to be alert daily to the changing needs of the library. Daily notes are essential to planning. Knowledge of available materials is essential. Library materials should be advertized especially by means of bulletin board displays and an attractive display should be created each week. Sources of library materials should be made known to teachers and students. Co-operation is needed between the school and public libraries. Student participation in the library is to be encouraged and some form of library instruction besides what appears in the textbook should be promoted by the librarian. Tape recordings are another method of publicizing the library.

G.P.S.

3872 The Rock River Library Story

Mrs. Maida Mason Dugan

Illinois Libs., 36 (3) March 1954, 111-112.

This elementary school library was begun in 1935, with each of the 10 teachers choosing 10 books. In 1938, a central room was ready and the library opened with 1,500 books. A full time librarian was appointed in 1949. The allowance for library materials of \$1.50 per pupil has remained the same since 1939. A regular course

of study in library use has been developed. There are now 600 pupils, 500 having moved to a new school, which has a library of its own, but both libraries are administered by the one librarian.

G.P.S.

3873 Charging books to schools

Walter H. Kaiser

Lib. J., 79 (5) March 1954, 424.

Describes a simple and effective scheme of charging books to 30,000 school children from bookmobiles which visit the schools in Wayne County, Michigan. All charging is done in the classroom and student help is utilized. No book cards are used.

J.O.

LIBRARY EXTENSION SERVICES

3874 The Library and adult education

Ralph A. Ulveling

A.L.A. Bull., 48 (4) April 1954, 197-200. Photo.

Covers the period from 1924, when the American Library Association shouldered responsibilities in the Adult Education movement by accepting a grant from the Carnegie Corporation. The first recognizable effect was the establishment of a reader's advisory service in 1926. The A.L.A. prepared and published a long series of essay biographies on different subjects under the series title Reading with a purpose. Later in-service programs were developed to train librarians in technique of the interview and of guidance work. The place of the film was recognized and now television is adding a new field to the movement. It is no longer possible for anyone to receive in school the education he needs through life. Adult education through the library is essential.

CS.F.

3875 Readers' services: (i) Role as adult educators

Mildred V. D. Mathews

(ii) It's not just talk, by Kathleen O'Brien

Lib. J., 79 (3) February 1st, 1954, 170-179. Illus.

Complementary articles dealing with the adult education programme which has been conducted by the New York Public Library for 25 years. Details of administration and organization are given covering staff, reader guidance, reading lists, information services, co-operation with outside educational bodies, and library sponsored discussion groups, such as the series "You and your community".

3876 Mogelijkheden tot samenwerking tussen volksontwikkelingsinstituten en openbare leeszalen en bibliotheken

[Possibilities of co-operation between adult education institutes and public libraries]

G. R. Kruissink

Bibliotheekleven, 39 (6) June 1954, 198-209.

A good example of such co-operation is to be found in the Hague which possesses a very active adult education movement. institute and the library can help one another in the field of mutual propaganda, the library distributing leaflets about adult education courses and even acting as enrolment centre, and the institute making known the activities of the library by displaying selections of books and by distributing accessions lists. In connection with specific courses the library can arrange special exhibitions, issue reading lists, arrange readings in connection with literary courses, and the local archives can usefully become a third partner in connection with historical courses. The librarian can usefully lecture on the use of the library and follow this with a conducted tour. Co-operation becomes more profitable if the librarian can serve on the committee responsible for the organization of the local courses, whilst the library can do much to prepare the ground by organizing reading groups and in its work with children.

K.G.

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3877 Büchereiarbeit unter Soldaten

[Library work with the Forces]

Johannes Langfeldt

B. u. Bild., 6 (6) June 1954, 516-522.

Summarizes the experience gained in library work with the Forces during and after World War II in Scandinavian countries (Denmark, Sweden, Finland and Norway) with a view to supplying future German contingents. No dichotomy is envisaged between civilian and military adult education and the work would be directed by civilians. Garrisons would be supplied by the town, isolated camps by regional and those abroad by a mooted federal central library.

A.J.D.

3878 Censorship and mental patients

Melvin C. Oathout

Lib. Q., 24 (1) January 1954, 47-53.

The author deplores the application of a censorship of reading in a mental hospital. His main argument is that the negative aspect of such a censorship is beset with so many difficulties and is quite impracticable. In judging the effect of reading matter on a mental patient we must distinguish between observable facts of the reactions to various types of reading and the subject interpretation we place upon these facts. Most censorships err in confusing the two. Moreover, certain reactions which may appear to be undesirable are part of the psychiatric treatment. Bibliotherapy does not consist of encouragement to read books which produce desirable reactions and prohibition of those which produce undesirable reactions. There are many books which produce neither effect. Practically, any attempt to extract everything from books which might seem undesirable would result in the greater part of any library being destroyed.

J.A.T.

3879 Books and mental patients

Melvin C. Oathout

Lib. J., 79 (5) March 1954, 405-409. Illus., bibliog.

Shows how to investigate the reading habits of mental patients and how the results obtained may be applied.

I.O.

3880 Kirjastoterapiaa mielisairaalassa

[Bibliotherapy in the mental hospital]

Hilkka Kauppi

Kirjastolehti, 47 (1-3) January-March 1954, 2-8, 30-32, 54-57.

Bibliotherapy gains importance as modern psychotherapy pays more and more attention to the patient's individual symptoms instead of treating him only as a case. Reading may be either an active or a passive occupation. Active reading gives the patient useful impulses and is less likely to harm him than passive reading of fiction in which the patient usually projects his own feelings into the happenings of the book or identifies himself with its characters. In order that this emotional strain may not prove harmful it is most important that the general outlook of the book is positive. A short survey is given of the reading habits of various types of patients and the different kinds of literature borrowed are analyzed. An important factor in bibliotherapy is the encouraging effect of the right to choose books independently. Only two mental hospitals in Finland have a regular library service organized by the municipal library. Bibliotherapy may be an important prophylactic method of averting illness. For patients susceptible to psychotherapy it seems to be a great help in their efforts to regain and preserve health even if they have to return to unfavourable surroundings and for many incurable patients it means a considerable alleviation.

3881 Libraries on T.V. at Urbana and Albuquerque

- (1) Free channels, by Walter Stone
- (2) A university library on T.V. by Warren K. Kuhn

Lib. J., 79 (7) April 1954, 592-597. Illus.

Two uses of television for libraries are described: (i) by the University of Illinois Library and the Library School and (ii) by the University Library of New Mexico. Both give an indication of the type of program required for television and many useful fundamental hints on the production of the program.

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LIBRARY ARCHITECTURE: PLANS, FURNITURE, LIGHTING

(See also Abstract No. 3855)

3882 Stirling's Library, The Commercial Library and Library of Patents, Glasgow

A. B. Paterson and J. Kernohan

Lib. Assn. Rec., 56 (8) August 1954, 297—301. Illus.

A description of the transformation of the Royal Exchange Building to library purposes, including details of equipment, heating, lighting, and bookstocks, at a cost of £41,700.

W.

3883 The Cost of a branch library

Librarian, 43 (6) June 1954, 108-109.

A local authority had recently to consider the library needs of an overspill area of 15,000—20,000 people. There appeared to be two methods of meeting the need—to build a branch library or to rent shop premises. For each, the estimated costs are given in detail and the approximate figures of available room and layout set out.

GPS

I.O.

3884 Another new library in North Carolina

Neal F. Austin

Lib. J., 79 (8) April 1954, 758-759. Illus.

A description of the new High Point Public Library. The building is 14,641 sq. ft., cost \$196,733.00, and has a 50,000 book capacity, a reading room with a luminous ceiling, a children's room, an Audio-Visual room, book-mobile garage, work rooms, etc.

182

3885 When bookstacks overflow

Keyes D. Metcalf

Harvard Lib. Bull., 8 (2) Spring 1954, 204-212.

The erection of new research libraries is prohibitive at present day costs of from \$1—\$2 per cu. ft. The advantages and disadvantages of compromise solutions are examined: (i) compact shelving offers from 40—90% increase in shelf space but renders books more difficult to use; (ii) an annexe may prove costly and inconvenient; (iii) decentralization through a number of departmental libraries offers an attractive solution; (iv) storage of the less-used books in warehouse conditions within the institution gives a saving in storage costs that is offset by inconvenience and extra service charges; (v) co-operative book storage in another place, while also inconvenient, offers a saving on money to all libraries in the scheme and presents additional and entirely new advantages.

W.

3886 Compact storage equipment; where to use it and where not

Robert H. Muller

Coll. and Res. Libs., 15 (3) July 1954, 300-308. Illus. Plans.

The Remington Rand compact storage system, the Ames Stor-Mor Book units, the Hamilton Compo units, and the Art Metal swing units are briefly described and the degree of compactness they can achieve in identical conditions is indicated.

L.J.L.

3887 Rörliga bokhyllor i bibliotek: några synpunkter på problemat

[Mobile shelving in libraries: some aspects of the problem]
Bjorn Tell

Tid. f. Dok., 10 (2) 1954, 20-21.

(See Abstract No. 3671). Mr. Kromnow in his article stated that mobile bookshelves were likely to "bring about a revolution both in the world of learning and in the world of business." The writer feels that the use of such bookselves must be viewed as a whole with due regard to the needs of space and handling. Otherwise the gain in space may be at the expense of accessibility or of damage to the books.

W.

LIBRARY MATERIALS: AUDIO-VISUAL AIDS, MAPS, PERIODICALS (SERIALS)

3888 Public Library Records collections

Patricia J. Clark

News Notes of Calif. Libs., 49 (2) April 1954, 308-310.

An attempt was made to draw up standards for a collection of gramophone records in a system of 100,000 population. Seven desiderata were formulated and the minimum of 750 to 1,000 records found necessary to implement them. These were divided into main groups—musical (9 groups containing 630 records in all) and non-musical (70 diction records and 50 children's records). Costs, problems of duplications, loans, marking and issuing systems are discussed. A short list of books is given.

J.M.B.

3889 Gramophone Record Provision in public libraries

Lib. Assn. Rec., 56 (7) July 1954, 251-259.

An analysis is made of replies to a questionnaire sent out to the 56 library authorities which maintained collections of gramophone records. Topics covered include: types of records provided; use of scores with records; deposit systems; regulations regarding players, needles and care of discs; damage and replacement; number of discs loanable at a time; shelving; classification and cataloguing; long-playing discs; staffing; interlending of certain types of records. Points out the importance of records as an adjunct to bookstock and information, especially on local and musical history.

W.

3890 Handling monographs in series

Harry Dewey

Coll. and Res. Libs., 15 (3) July 1954, 271-276.

The author states that the decision to scatter, or not to scatter, the set in various locations on the shelves "is one of the most important made in college and research libraries". The principles of scattering are discussed in detail. Among the "criteria of scattering" he lists: (i) regularity of receipt; (ii) series that are "out of scope", i.e. rarely contain titles within the scope of the library's acquisition policy; (iv) variety of subject matter; (v) availability of LC cards; and (vi) numbering. Unless monographs are so numbered that they can be indentified by series title and volume number, they should be scattered. Useful advice is given on how to scatter, how to classify as sets, and how to decide whether or not to analyse.

L.J.L.

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3891 Planung in der Zeitschriftenbeschaffung der Deutschen Forschungsgemeinschaft

[Planning in the periodicals supply project of the German Research Council]

F. A. Schmidt-Künsemüller

Zs. f. Bibliothekswesen u. Bibliographie, I (1) 1954, 14-32.

Notgemeinschaft der deutschen Wissenschaft, which subsequently changed its name to Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (German Research Council), started in 1949 a scheme to ensure that the learned libraries of western Germany were adequately supplied with periodical literature, particularly foreign journals. The scheme was necessary for a variety of reasons, all derived from postwar conditions in Germany: the loss of periodicals through bombing during the war, the gaps in sets of journals resulting from Germany's isolation immediately before and during the war, lack of funds after the war, and the fact that the Prussian State Library was no longer in a position to act as a central agency in library co-operation. Two lists of periodicals were drawn up: list A consisting of periodicals which ought to be in every learned library, and list B containing titles of specialist periodicals which were required primarily by libraries covering certain subject fields. To this list was eventually added a third, intermediate, list B+, which contained titles which were essentially specialist but which covered two or more subject fields. This article describes succinctly how the lists were compiled and how the project has been carried out.

K.G.

3892 Scientific Serials of New Zealand

E. H. Leatham

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Serial Slants, 5 (2) April 1954, 44-57. Bibliog.

Consists of an annotated list of the significant current scientific and technical serials of New Zealand, with a few important defunct titles to give an overall picture. The list is in rough Dewey order with fuller bibliographical, ordering and exchange information for each title given in the bibliography on pages 48—17.

G.H.

3893 Microreproductions of Periodicals in a small University Library

Stephen Ford

Serial Slants, 5 (2) April 1954, 62-65. Table.

The Southern Illinois University Libraries' Serials Division receives annually about 160 periodicals on microfilm and microeard. The space problem has been the great influencing factor. Advantages of microfilm are, not having to worry about missing parts or out-of-print back issues; but microfilm is not as easy to handle as

the physical volume as well as being tiring to the user and demanding of staff time in supervision. For this reason periodicals which are in microform are also kept from 3—5 years in their original state before discarding, as the highest use is made of them in this period. It may be possible better to assess the advantages in 10—15 years when little used periodicals will be readily available without expensive storage problems.

G.H.

3894 The Ohio State University Library Serials Program

Sidney E. Matthews

Serial Slants, 5 (3) July 1954, 101-107. Port.

This consists of 6 plans, 5 of which are described in detail (Central Serial Record having been described elsewhere). The Serial Screening Committee makes recommendations regarding processing and disposition of serials which do not require full cataloguing, binding and servicing, by categories rather than by specific titles. The Serial Weeding Committee examines collections of miscellaneous uncatalogued serials which are stored in various parts of the library and makes decisions as to disposal. The Unclassified Serial Collection contains ephemeral materials that seem too valuable to discard, serials least likely to be asked for and titles worth only brief cataloguing. The library's participation in the Midwest Interlibrary Center and the disposal of duplicates to book dealers are described.

G.H.

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3895 Acquisition and Handling of Periodicals in ten College Libraries in the Philadelphia area

T. Spencer Hand

Serial Slants, 5 (2) April 1954, 58-61. Bibliog.

Five have bookstocks of more than 90,000 vols., five have less than 90,000. Certain variations in practice are the result of financial resources, others are due to the nature of the institution. Most of the colleges are designed to serve the undergraduate in the small liberal arts college. The number of periodicals received ranges from 848 to 200. Full subject cataloguing is to be found only in the larger libraries. All but one use the Kardex visible file. The biggest variation is in binding policy, where the range is 600 to 45. One conclusion is that if the co-operation existing between three of the colleges does not bring uniformity, there is a suggestion that uniformity cannot or should not exist.

G.H.

3896 Some simplified procedures in the Handling of Serials in a Small Library

Robert A. Elftmann

Serial Slants, 5 (3) July 1954, 89-94. Port.

These consist of:— reducing acquisitions, leaving only titles known to be used; eliminating records of certain classes of serial, e.g. "college catalogs"; inexpensive home binding assisted by new plastic cements; handling certain types of serial as pamphlet material, giving a vertical file heading and shelving accordingly (e.g. a serial in which each issue is a bulletin concerned with one specific subject).

3897 Periodicals in U.S. Information Service Libraries Harold Lancour

Serial Slants, 5 (1) January 1954, 4-11.

Periodicals are important in the overseas information programme as their liberal use of photographs are of great assistance to the foreign reader, and their conciseness appeals to the reader with limited English. A basic selection of periodicals is drawn up in Washington and goes to each Centre, along with a standard selection which are government publications. Each Centre supplements the lists with titles useful in that country. Many of the librarians consider that 5 years is a desirable period for filing individual titles (space available being largely the limiting factor) and disposal is usually affected to libraries in the country of the Centre. Criteria for the selection of materials include providing useful information about the U.S. and the avoidance of material of Communist content.

3898 The American Periodical Series, 1800-1809

Benjamin M. Lewis

Serial Slants, 5 (1) January 1954, 12-16.

The work of University Microfilms of Ann Arbor, Michigan, the 1800—1809 period, is on 46 rolls of microfilm positives of about 100 ft. each. The project in its entirety, including the 18th century series, is the microfilming of the majority of American Periodicals from 1741 to 1825. The 1810—1825 period is yet to be done. Criticisms of the use of microfilm for the study of early periodicals are: periodical size is often difficult to determine, thus making necessary a physical examination of the periodical; the possible belief that whatever is not on film does not exist, and the user of microfilm is at the mercy of the photographer and the film editor. Besides the obvious advantages (which far outweigh the disadvantages) the existence of the series makes possible research work on a scale unthinkable previously and at a greater speed.

3899 International Index under study by Librarians Henry M. Fuller

Serial Slants, 5 (3) July 1954, 82-88. Port.

The two ALA Committees on Wilson Indexes grew out of a suggestion made in the Wilson Library Bulletin, "are we indexing the right magazines?" In 1953 the Wilson Company reported to the Readers' Guide subscribers the changes in the index which had been brought about by their votes. They next turned to the International Index. The Committees' function has been to study and to recommend, final decision remaining in the hands of the subscribers. Fundamental considerations involved the question of title, the types of periodicals indexed and the question of inclusion of foreignlanguage periodicals. The Committees recommend the exclusion of 44 science, psychology and foreign-language periodicals to give a stronger indexing service for English-language periodicals in the social sciences and humanities (a subject field which is not well served in this respect). Titles suggested are International Index, Liberal Arts Index and Social Sciences and Humanities Periodical Index. An Interim Questionnaire has been submitted to subscribers.

G.H.

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3900 Periodica abbreviata and international standardization F. L. Kent

J. of. Doc., 10 (2) June 1954, 59-64.

The history of standard abbreviations for periodicals is outlined, and an account is given of the work on this subject done by Technical Committee 46 (Committee on documentation) of the International Organization for Standardization.

D.M.

CATALOGUING, CLASSIFICATION, INDEXING, ABSTRACTING

3901 The bibliographical function of the library

Pierce Butler
J. of Cat. and Class., 9 (1) March 1953, 3—11.

Contends that, until recent years, librarians have been too concerned with the immediate procedures necessary for making books available to readers to have time to stop and consider the reasons behind these procedures. The bibliographical function of a library consists of the selection and organization of books, the latter being the especial duty of the cataloguer. The remainder of the paper is largely devoted to a discussion of the reasons behind many of the practices and procedures which cataloguers in the past have often pursued uncritically.

J.A.T.

3902 Cataloguing developments in France: a review of "Projet de Norme"

S. Lubetzky

L.C. Inf. Bull., 13 (15) 12 April 1954, Appendix.

A summary of the draft of cataloguing principles drawn up by the Association de Normalization, for publications by corporate bodies. The draft has been circulated for comment and is intended to form part of the draft of the new French cataloguing code now in preparation.

E.A.B.

3903 A.L.A. rules for entry: the proposed revolution; papers presented at a conference on the Lubetzky report, June 22, 1953

J. of Cat. and Class., 9 (3) September 1953, 123-142.

Comments on the Lubetzky report, representing the point of view of (a) the Head Cataloguer, by Susan M. Haskins; (b) the Chief Librarian, by Ralph E. Ellsworth; (c) the Reference Librarian, by Florence M. Gifford; (d) the Cataloguing teacher, by Hazel Dean, and, finally, comments on the discussion by Seymour Lubetzky himself.

J.A.T.

3904 The Lubetzky report: harbinger of hope

Marie Louise Prevost

J. of Cat. and Class., 10 (2) April 1954, 73-76.

Author comments on the main recommendations of the Lubetzky report on A.L.A. Cataloging rules for author and title entries. She advocates complete reconstruction of the rules, including those for corporate authorship, as well as the inclusion of a statement of objectives and principles in the Code.

J.A.T.

3905 Revision of Cataloging Rules for Serial Entries proposed in the Lubetzky Report.

Elizabeth C. Borden

Serial Slants, 5 (3) July 1954, 95-100.

While there is general agreement with the proposals there are certain reservations, notably in connection with works having more than one title where Mr. Lubetzky favours entry under separate titles. This might confuse the reader when titular changes occur in the middle of volumes. There is also criticism of the labour involved, and the curtailment of the use of LC printed cards for those libraries wishing to follow the Lubetzky proposal. His

proposal to enter corporate bodies with distinctive names under their names and those with generic names under place, regardless of whether they are society or institution, although welcomed, raises the question of being able to handle the large scale revision of existing entries as well as costs involved. Before being able to handle the rules successfully, either wholly or partly, we need information on the use made of serials cards in various types of libraries by various types of readers.

G.H.

3906 Proposed catalog code revision: A.L.A. Code, rule 53 J. of Cat. and Class., 9 (1) March 1953, 33—40.

Rule 53 of the 1949 A.L.A. Code governs entry of writers belonging to religious orders who have adopted a name in religion. They are to be entered under that name, with the designation "Father" for priests, and "Brother" for those not priests. This rule is difficult to apply because of the research needed to determine whether the forename is a baptismal or assumed name, and whether or not the person concerned is a priest. Neither does the rule accord with Catholic practice. The Catholic Library Association proposes dropping the term "Father" etc., and the substitution of the initials or name of the religious order to which he belongs. The Library of Congress would agree, but would only use initials when necessary to distinguish between two similar names when dates are not available. The reasons for and against each view are stated, as well as draft wordings for the revised rule. (See also Abstract No. 3683).

J.A.T.

3907 Evaluation of the subject catalog: criticisms and a proposal

Oliver L. Lilley

Amer. Doc., 5 (2) April 1954, 41-60. Bibliog.

The advantages and disadvantages of both quantitative and qualitative evaluation are discussed. A plan is suggested which will achieve the improvement of the subject catalogue through a more basic study of appropriate and desirable functions, and of fundamental philosophy. The five steps to be taken are: (i) determination of function; (ii) statement of specific goals; (iii) tentative proposals of methodology; (iv) tests of alternative proposals for methodology; (v) construction of Rules for the subject catalogue. The six appendices show the result of an experiment in the subject heading allocation and the variety of headings produced.

D.M.

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3908 The duality concept in subject analysis

Jack C. Morris

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Amer. Doc., 5 (3) August 1954, 117-146.

The duality concept or split personality aspect of subject analysis is apparent in cataloguing in: (i) The basic objectives, where the user of the catalogue must be enabled to determine readily whether the library has the particular bit of information he requires and at the same time be given a comprehensive view of either the whole collection, or sizable segments of it, in order to bring out pertinent (ii) The actual cataloguing, where the cataloguer relationships. must strike a balance between the aspects of the subject the author has emphasized and the patterns of usage which prevail in the library served by the catalogue. (iii) The intrinsic nature of the material being analysed, because every intelligible idea, discourse or piece of data is not only an accretion to some particular subject but also contributes to the whole of man's knowledge. A searching criticism is directed to current tendencies in subject heading construction and it is recommended that research be directed into the problem of combining the best features of subject-headed unit cards with those of marginal punched cards. The "Uniterm" method of co-ordinate indexing is reviewed critically because of its purported challenge to the major methods of subject analysis.

D.M.

3909 Non-author headings

Werner B. Ellinger

J. of Cat. and Class., 10 (2) April 1954, 61-73.

To avoid the present inconsistencies and ambiguities of the A.L.A. Code, the author advocates recognition of a new type of heading which cannot be either author or title—non-author headings. There are three types of non-author heading: (i) name of person or body followed by phrase indicative of relationship to the title catalogued, e.g. defendant, plaintiff; (ii) form headings or sub-headings; (iii) uniform or conventional title headings.

J.A.T.

3910 Form subdivisions for bibliographical publications Johanna E. Allerding

J. of Cat. and Class., 9 (1) March 1953, 25—31.

The author proposes simplification of subject headings in cataloguing such publications as abstracting journals, indexes to periodical articles, directories, etc. For indexes and abstracts he would use the uniform subheading "Bibliography" in place of the Library of Congress "Abstracts" or "Indexes" or "Periodicals—Indexes", or "Bibliography—Periodicals" all of which tend to separate similar material.

J.A.T.

3911 Date treatment of broad subject headings in thirty major libraries: a report with comments

Sidney L. Jackson

J. of Cat. and Class., 9 (1) March 1953, 21-24.

A survey of the answers sent by 18 public libraries with over 750,000 vols., 15 academic libraries with over 1m. vols. and 3 special libraries in the United States to a questionnaire on their treatment of wide subject headings containing several hundred cards—Economics, Physics, etc. by arranging by date of publication or by broad period subdivision.

J.A.T.

3912 A study of the performance record of the Library of Congress Card Division

Alex Ladenson

J. of Cat. and Class., 9 (2) June 1953, 51-56.

The American Library Association, Division of Cataloging and Classification, undertook in 1951 a study of the performance record of the Library of Congress in supplying catalogue cards to libraries in the United States. Their findings were as follows: (i) Time required to fill card orders—9-19 days; (ii) percentage of cards supplied—70% for public, 64.7% for university libraries in the first shipment; (iii) methods of ordering cards; (iv) comments and criticism from subscribers, the most important being the slowness of the service.

J.A.T.

3913 How to reduce cataloging costs

Celianna Grubb

Amer. Doc., 5 (3) August 1954, 146-154.

A case-history of the various methods developed in the Battelle Memorial Institute Library to reduce the costs of cataloguing. The use of Process Forms is described. These reduce the time spent on each book by trained cataloguers. The use of multilith, mimeograph and xerography to cut costs by reproducing added card copies is also described.

D.M.

3914 The use of microphotography in cataloging technical documents

William T. Mason

Amer. Doc., 5 (3) August 1954, 162-165.

A method is described whereby catalogue cards can be prepared with the aid of a 35mm. microfilm camera, with a time saving of about 40%. The information required is typed on to a printed

form, which is then photographed. The required number of copies for the catalogue are printed from the negative using a continuous strip printer.

D.M.

3915 Duplicated Production of Catalogue Cards

C. D. Johnson

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Lib. World, 55 (647) May 1954, 188-189.

Trial sets of cards were produced at Hackney Public Libraries on multi-litho offset printing machines. Entries typed on the stencil were printed off on cards 12-in. by 5-in., cut down to usual size and hole-punched. Later entries of good readable quality were produced on a hand-operated Gestetner rotary duplicator. With 4,500 titles per annum, approx. 70,000 5-in. by 3-in. cards and 2,000 stencils would be required, costing £144, approx. 7½d. per title plus cost of typing, cutting and punching time.

A.H.H.

3916 To reproduce catalogue cards

Muriel F. Hass

Lib. J., 79 (9) May 1954, 849-850. Illus.

A method by a machine which operates any electrical typewriter by means of a perforated paper record roll. These rolls are cut by the Robotyper Corporation at \$2.75 per roll or 20—25 average length catalogue cards. Can also be used for the production of annual reports and bibliographies. Costs about \$825 installed.

J.O.

3917 Cataloguing comes full circle?

Henry A. Sharp

Lib. World, 55 (647) May 1954, 187—188; 55 (648) June 1954, 208—210.

Dictionary catalogue entries in the early years of the century were brief but informative. Later fully annotated entries were made, notably at Croydon, to be curtailed by the 1914—18 War. Shorter annotations continued until 1939. After 1945 speed and economy were needed and mechanical methods were put into use. The idea of a central cataloguing bureau was seen to be a practical possibility and the *British National Bibliography* appeared in 1949. Card catalogues became too unwieldy. The B.N.B. is used in various ways; at Croydon it is being supplemented by a new catalogue. The classified cards are being superseded by a dictionary "printed" order in loose-leaf book form, consisting of type-written entries reproduced photographically. Entries are brief and indicate the B.N.B. number at which more details can be found; they very much resemble those of 1900.

A.H.H.

3918 Cataloging in small public libraries: a survey

Clyde E. Pettus

J. of Cat. and Class., 9 (2) June 1953, 83-107.

In 1952 a questionnaire on cataloguing policy and practice was sent to 351 small libraries in the South-Eastern states of America, and the article summarizes and tabulates the findings of the 43% which returned the questionnaire. Only libraries of from 5,000 to 30,000 vols. were included, and the libraries were divided into three size groups. Little correlation was found between size and variations in practice. The subjects covered by the survey included use of printed cards, use of unit cards, descriptive details given on cards, subject headings, classification tables used, etc. 26 tables summarize the results.

J.A.T.

3919 Cataloging at the Armed Forces Medical Library, 1945—

M. Ruth MacDonald

J. of Cat. and Class., 9 (2) June 1953, 58-78.

A detailed account of the reorganization of the U.S. Armed Forces Medical Library in cataloguing and classification to enable the library to give more help to current research and to increase its reference services.

J.A.T.

3920 Classifying and cataloging lantern slides for the architecture library

Lyle F. Perusse

J. of Cat. and Class., 10 (2) April 1954, 77-83. Bibliog.

Classification is by symbol representing date of subject, location, type of building, point of view, and photographic medium. This is the call number which is given on the catalogue card. The catalogue has main entry under name of monument or building and added entries under the architect (when known). There is also a shelf-list.

J.A.T.

S

3921 Subject and technical specialists' co-operation on a score cataloging project

Mary Darrah Herrick

J. of Cat. and Class., 10 (2) April 1954, 84-86.

A description of a trial cataloguing project by Boston University Library, whereby the cataloguing of musical scores was done co-operatively by the central university cataloguing department and the professional Music Librarian. The main purpose of the trial was to find the cost of cataloguing by the central unit, which worked out at .905c. per title.

J.A.T.

3922 Some multi-plane classification schemes

Phyllis Allen Richmond

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Amer. Doc., 5 (2) April 1954, 61-71.

Current book classification schemes are all worked out in two planes. Relationship between different fields are shewn by putting the combined field (e.g. biochemistry) in either one category or the other. It is possible to overcome this impediment to a more concise classification by thinking of the whole of knowledge in terms of three or more dimensions. Four three-dimensional, and six four-dimensional schemes are outlined and examples of notations given. Whether they have any practical value depends to a great degree on the need for representing the full dimensions of the universe in a classification scheme.

D.M.

3923 Over de grondslagen van de classificatietheorie

[On the principles of the theory of classification]

C. Groeneveld

Bibliotheekleven, 39 (7) July 1954, 221-248.

Certain principles of classification, and their application to the construction of classification schemes, have been discussed by Berwick Sayers, Bliss, Ranganathan and others. Classification should be applied in two phases: first, the subject content of the material, and second, its bibliographical form. Classification consists of recognizing classes or kinds, each consisting of topics having common characteristics. This theory leads to three important principles of classification: consistency in the characteristics chosen as divisions; exhaustive enumeration of topics and their mutual exclusiveness; and logical arrangement of the topics. To these is added a fourth principle: capacity for expansion. The common characteristic chosen should be dictated by the practical need of the classifier. In order to cater for expansion all generalia and miscellanea must be fitted into the completed scheme. An understanding of the theory of classification is needed even by classifiers who use standard schemes. Suggestions are made for building up a classification scheme on the principles which have been outlined.

K.G.

3924 D.D.C. 16th edition edited by the Library of Congress David Judson Havkin

J. of Cat. and Class., 10 (2) April 1954, 92-98.

From January 4th, 1954, the Library of Congress has assumed responsibility for the preparation of the 16th edition of the Decimal Classification, which it is hoped to publish by the end of 1957. The author, as editor of the 16th edition, outlines the agreement between the Library of Congress and the Lake Placid Club on the future of the Decimal Classification, as well as detailing the procedures to be followed in drawing up the new schedules.

J.A.T.

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3925 Adaptation of the Dewey Decimal Classification to a college divisional library

J. R. Ashton and Oda B. Hansen

J. of Cat. and Class., 10 (2) April 1954, 86-91.

A description of the attempt at the Library of the State College of Washington to adapt the Decimal Classification to a divisional basis based on the teaching curricula. The bookstock was divided into three broad groups: (i) 500—699 to the Science reading room, (ii) 300—399 and 900—999 to the Social Sciences reading room, and (iii) the remainder to the Humanities reading room. Various other modifications made to the Decimal classification are also described.

LA.T.

3926 Zur neuen Bestandssystematik der Berliner allgemeinen öffentlichen Bibliotheken

[The new classification scheme for Berlin's public libraries]

Bibliothekar, 8 (14) July 1954, 417—427. Tables.

To facilitate full exploitation of bookstocks in accordance with the demands of Marxism-Leninism and the latest advances of science, Berlin librarians prepared a classification scheme on the basis of various earlier plans of the Central Institute and others. Passed by the City Council, the public libraries of Greater Berlin must have adopted the new scheme by 31st December 1954. A full synopsis of the classification, consisting of 13 main classes, is given with notes.

F.M.J.

3927 Maximum ex Minimo

F G Bricch

Inst. of Production Engrs. J., 33 (6) June 1954, 344-351. Diagrs.

Industrial classification must be something more than an inventory: it must enable comparison of what a firm has with what it needs. The "Brisch" method of classification is described.

G.H.

3928 Classification for building documentation

Ellen Schoendorff

Amer. Doc., 5 (2) April 1954, 79-92.

The principles and problems of the classification and subject analysis of literature on building are discussed. The Building Documentation Conference held at Geneva in 1949 appointed a working party to review the existing use of U.D.C. in the building field and to make recommendations as to its adoption and adaptation. A working party on "filing systems" was also appointed and this party examined several classification schemes applicable to building literature.

D.M.

3929 Building Classification

F.I.D. Informations, 4 (4) April 1954, 14-15.

The International Building Classification Committee issued in 1953 a manual entitled Abridged Building Classification for Architects, Builders and Civil Engineers (60 p., obtainable from Bygglitteratur, Tumba, Sweden, price 15/-). A second edition of the manual, which consists of selected schedules from the Universal Decimal Classification for use in builders' and architects' offices, is now projected, and suggestions or comments are invited.

A.A

3930 Classification for a Special Library

O. W. Pendleton

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Lib. Assn. Rec., 56 (6) June 1954, 205-208. References.

A draft scheme of classification for insurance libraries is outlined, with emphasis on the synthetic method of construction, including common subdivisions, relationship, and Ranganathan's five fundamental categories.

W.

DOCUMENTATION: GENERAL

(See also Abstracts Nos. 3797, 3823)

3931 Bibliotheken und Dokumentation

[Libraries and documentation]

H. W. Eppelsheimer

Zs. f. Bibliothekswesen u. Bibliographie, 1 (1) 1954, 3-14.

Archivists and librarians now possess a younger brother in those who engage in documentation. Documentation has much in common with librarianship despite its specialized subject fields and techniques which have led to the formation of its own specialist organizations, such as Aslib on a national scale and F.I.D. on the international level. Germany now has its Deutsche Gesellschaft für

Dokumentation, but this is an association rather than a centre for documentation. This association, together with the Deutsche Bibliothek and with the support of the German Research Council and the German UNESCO Commission, is planning a centre for co-operation between those engaged in documentation and librarianship, and indeed an approach has been made to the west German government with a view to its establishment. It would be advantageous if the Verein Deutscher Bibliothekare could also share in this project.

K.G.

3932 Der Auskunftsdienst einer Dokumentationsabteilung [The enquiry service of a documentation department]
Peter Herrmann

Dokumentation, 1 (4) March 1954, 67-78. Diagrs. Bibliog.

It is shown how subject enquiries are met orally, by book lists and specialized bibliographies. Also discussed are folder collections, patent searches, and a bibliographical service with microfilm equipment. As three different examples demonstrate, the organizational structure of a department must depend on its aims and the means it employs. Reproduction of material is best done by photocopying, blue printing, or offset. Statistics which compare enquiries with the utilization of supplied information can measure the efficiency of the department.

3933 Auf dem Wege zu einem Dokumentationsnetz in der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik

[Towards comprehensive documentation in the German Democratic Republic]

Wilhelm Götz

Dokumentation, 1 (4) March 1954, 57-62.

The government created in 1950 the Central Office for Scientific Literature with statutory duties of making accessible and utilizing foreign publications and those of the German Democratic Republic. With 23 appliances and 80 staff at its disposal, the photo-documentation unit deals monthly with 90,000 prints. The register of translations prevented duplication in 833 instances. Publications of the USSR and the peoples' democracies are covered by book lists, translation indexes, and contents lists of periodicals. Located at research institutes, 12 documentation centres deal with mining, metallurgy, building, transport, electrology, and engineering and a further 12 will be in operation soon. Integration of work, planning, and direction of these centres is the charge of the Central Office, as well as development of technical improvements, the professional education of staff, and co-operation with patent offices, libraries, and publishers.

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3934 Le développement documentaire en Yougoslavie

[The development of documentation in Yugoslavia] Givogine Protich

A.B.C.D., (11) September-October 1953, 309-315.

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The national bibliography is published by the Yugoslav Bibliographic Institute in two parts (i) books, pamphlets and music (ii) articles appearing in Yugoslav periodicals. The Institute is also preparing a Union Catalogue of Yugoslav libraries. It is aided by the Yugoslav Documentation Centre, opened in 1949, and the Centre's five auxiliary centres. This is concerned with the setting up of information services, and publishes an Analytical Bulletin which carries very full technological abstracts in 6 parts classified by U.D.C. A descriptive bulletin is also published as a supplement, in which the titles of articles, translated if necessary, are grouped under broad subject headings. A Documentary Information Service provides enquirers with all available subject information. relying upon the files of articles held at the Centre, upon the library of the Centre (40,000 vols. and 5,000 periodicals) or upon other Yugoslav or foreign libraries. The library has a limited loan service, a photographic service, and is planning to take part in national and international schemes for the exchange of periodicals and information. The Centre also collects instructional films in a number of subjects.

R.J.R.

3935 Technische Dokumentation in der Rumänischen Volkrepublik

[Technical documentation in the Rumanian People's Republic] Bucarest Institute for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries Dokumentation, 1 (6) June 1954, 117—119.

Obliged by a decree in 1953, the technical and economic sections of the central administration, co-operatives, and industrial establishments created their own documentation units. Work is supervised by the Institute for Technical Documentation which also teaches staff and publishes bulletins in nine industrial fields. 20m. copies of a documentation card index of 20,000 titles were sent to enterprises as well as reading lists of suitable current material.

ESB

3936 Scientific documentation in the Soviet Union

Rita G. Liepina

Amer. Doc., 5 (2) April 1954, 71-79. References.

The opening of the Institute of Scientific Information as a part of the USSR Academy of Sciences in 1952, was a big step forward towards the ultimate goal of a complete system of documentation services, organized according to one central plan. The duties of this institute are: (i) carrying out research on scientific information (ii) publication of a series of abstracting journals; (iii) compilation and publication of reference and bibliographic literature; (iv) compilation of subject reviews on the status of development in the individual branches of science and technology; (v) preparation of translations and multiplication of journal articles on request. The largest library for science and technology is the State Scientific Library of the Ministry of Higher Education. Its bibliographical publications are, Technical Abstract Information, News on Technical Literature, and card indexes of new literature entitled Tekhkart.

D.M.

DOCUMENTATION: DOCUMENTARY REPRODUCTION

(See also Abstracts Nos. 3914-16)

3937 Some animadversions on European standards and practices

Lester K. Born

Amer. Doc., 5 (3) August 1954, 160-162.

A brief review of the differences between microphotocopying methods, standards, and terminology in the U.S.A. and in certain European countries. The confusion in the use of such terms as "Microfiche", "Sheer-film", "Planfilm", "Microcard", etc. is demonstrated and mention is made of the latest American contribution to this confusion "Microstrip" which is defined as a series of micro images on a strip of paper with a gummed back which may be mounted on card stock of any format.

D.M.

3038 Marginalia bij microfilm en microcard

[Marginalia on microfilms and microcards]

Leo Schevenhels

Bibliotheekgids, 30 (2) March-April 1954, 34-44.

Microfilms and microcards now exist in a bewildering variety of shapes and sizes and some kind of international standardization is desirable; for microcards and flat microfilms the standard size of 75 by 125 mm. is recommended. Although it offers certain advantages, the microcard is not becoming so popular as the microfilm did when first introduced. Micro-copies can play an important role in making more generally accessible material which libraries will not lend, whether because of its unique nature or because it is in such demand, and the desirability of setting up a central pool of microcopies in Belgium is discussed. Some kind of co-ordination is

needed, and few libraries can afford to set up all the machinery needed for reproduction. Micro-copies can be sent easily through the post, and the cost of making the copy may be less than the postage on the original volume. Copyright problems are discussed, as is also the progress made, in the United States in particular, in issuing regular microfilm or microcard editions of periodicals.

K.G.

3939 Development and use of Bibliofax in LC

Francis H. Henshaw

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L. C. Inf. Bull., 13 (15) 12 April 1954, 9-12.

A description of the conversion of a Model E Recordak into a machine (named Bibliofax) for producing 5 by 3-ins. slips from material not larger than 5 by 3-ins. Used by LC for orders from national bibliographies and dealers' catalogues in order to reduce typing to the minimum. Staff using the machine can produce 285 units per hour.

E.A.B.

3940 New methods of Photocopying

William R. Hawkin

Lib. J., 79 (12) June 15th, 1954, 1115-1124. Illus. Tables.

Two different types of transfer processes are described, the soft gelatine transfer process and the diffusion transfer process. Both are contact copying by the reflex method. Illustrations of various trade machines with tables showing all pertinent information about them are given. There is also a table showing advantages and disadvantages of the two methods.

J.O.

DOCUMENTATION: MECHANICAL AIDS

3941 Machine literature searching. III. Making indexes amenable to machine searching

Allen Kent, M. M. Berry and J. W. Perry

Amer. Doc., 5 (2) April 1954, 92—94.

(See Abstracts Nos. 3731—3732). Information must be analysed appropriately so that automatically performed routine operations may achieve optimum effectiveness. The new indexing system must be designed so that the key operations: analysis of information, indexing and machine operation, do not make excessive demands on time and effort. Direct coding of index words, although advantageous with regard to simplicity of input into the search medium, is limited in its effectiveness. The encoding of index entries, in such a manner that elements which represent more generic concepts are included, is recommended.

D.M.

3942 Machine literature searching. IV. Collection of terminology

M. M. Berry, J. W. Perry and Allen Kent

Amer. Doc., 5 (2) April 1954, 95-100.

Before index codes can be made, the terminology of the subject must be analysed. To this end a collection of subject heading lists, classification systems was made. Appendix A gives a list of these, and Appendix B gives a list of dictionaries and glossaries of terms also collected.

D.M.

3943 Machine literature searching. V. Definition and systemization of terminology for code development

Allen Kent, J. W. Perry and M. M. Berry

Amer. Doc., 5 (3) August 1954, 166-174.

Each term was provided with one or more definitions by the use of which a preliminary analysis of the term was made. First the entity or concept to which the term referred was considered and it was found that most terms fall into one of the following five classes: (i) processes; (ii) machines, apparatus, devices; (iii) materials, substances; (iv) attributes, characteristics; (v) abstract concept. In the next step each was studied to see to which general field it pertained and five independent main categories were set up viz: (i) chemical; (ii) physical; (iii) mechanical; (iv) biological; (v) general scientific and technical. After this a more detailed categorization placed terms according to their use in limited fields of specialization. The final step was to make a punched Keysort card for each term, showing the information known for the term.

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3944 Studies in Chemical Documentation. Part 3. Mechanized Documentation

G. Malcolm Dyson

Chem. and Ind., (16) 17 April 1954, 440-449. Bibliog.

Progress since 1946 is outlined. Recording and organization of the large output of literature on organic chemistry, so that selections and correlations required are made mechanically, is considered from the practical and theoretical point of view. While an approximate survey of a single topic is possible by tedious literature searching correlations are more difficult. Intrinsic properties of organic compounds e.g. structure and physical properties, can be recorded by direct symbolization. Systematic properties relating to behaviour are represented by linguistic codification. The I.U.P.A.C. provisional international scheme for codification of organic compounds is outlined. Improved punched card machinery and techniques involving end-on sorting and multiple punching are described.

An encoding punch with a typewriter keyboard is used. In searching cards are passed over a photoelectric black match question card punched in reverse through which light is focussed on photo-electric cells. Examples of searches are given. An Institute of Chemical Documentation is suggested.

G.W.W.

3945 Fiches à perforations marginales et Méthode de Wise [Marginal punched cards and Wise's method]

Nguyen-Dang Tam

A.B.C.D., (12) November-December 1953, 330-333. Diagrs.

Demonstrates the value of marginal punched cards to individuals wishing to organize their own knowledge and reading. Accepted schemes of classification are rejected as being insufficiently flexible, and it is difficult for an amateur to make his own. Multiplication of references can be avoided by processes of selection, for which marginal punched cards are suitable. Disadvantages arise from the need to allocate the fields among possible subjects in advance. The Wise method depends upon a card with four rows of 26 perforations. Each subject or author is represented by a four-letter code. Four needles are used, and the cards selected drop down the length of one punched hole. Wise has calculated that each field may be punched nine or ten times; with this number the quantity of irrelevant cards appearing is at a minimum. This system avoids the need for a special classification, and enables new ideas to be incorporated in the course of research. A table is given of the various methods of selection.

R.J.R.

ARCHIVES

3946 Les Archives de l'Afrique Occidentale Française

[The archives of French West Africa]

Jacques Charpy

A.B.C.D., (12) November—December 1953, 317—322. Bibliog.

A decree of 1913 established archives at Dakar and in the centres of all the West African colonies, after a century of accumulation and attempted organization. The central repository at Dakar was supervised by an archivist, the local repositories by a colonial officer. The archives rapidly deteriorated through lack of staff until 1936 when those at Dakar were properly housed. After the war three decrees issued in 1953 re-established the Archives Service, established rules of deposit, classification, protection, access and finance, and secured the deposit of official publications. These archives cover the 19th and early 20th centuries. Only a beginning has been made with the classification of the local collections; those of the Sudan

have been catalogued. Those of the other territories, Dahomey, Upper Volta, Niger, Mauritania and the Ivory Coast, have had to contend with extremes of drought and humidity, insects and negligence. The Institut Français d'Afrique Noire has received large deposits of archives.

R.J.R.

3947 Les Archives de Grande-Bretagne

[The archives of Great Britain]

André Artonne

A.B.C.D., (12) November-December 1953, 323-329.

National differences between England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland together with the British dislike of conformity make for a rich diversity in the custodianship of British archives. Britain has so long enjoyed immunity from invasion that the national records unlike those of France, have survived intact. The writer describes the establishment and functions of the Public Record Office, and the duties of the Master of the Rolls and of the Deputy Keeper of the Records. Series of records over the last seven centuries display the continuous devolution of the functions of the King's Court. There are a number of inventories made by various keepers, dating from 1381 onwards. The Public Record Office, established in 1838, now has several auxiliary repositories. Also discussed are the work of the Historical Manuscripts Commission, the British Records Association and the National Register of Archives. In recent years the importance of County Record Offices has increased; the passing of the Law of Property Act and of the Tithe Act added greatly to their collections. Schools have been set up at London and Liverpool for the training of archivists.

R.J.R.

3948 Diocesan Record Offices

Robert Somerville

Archives, 2 (11) Lady Day 1954, 138-139.

A list of English dioceses for which diocesan record offices have been established under section 2 of the Parochial Registers and Records Measure of 1929.

I.D.

3949 Illustrations in Record Publications

Hilda E. P. Grieve

Archives, 2 (11) Lady Day, 1954, 131-135.

Illustration is traditional in English record publications. They should not be a mere embellishment but an integral part of the book and should be chosen with care so that they both add to the information contained in the text and give the reader a vivid impression of the appearance of the original manuscript. Any text reproduced

should, if possible, be life size so that it is of use to the student of diplomatic and the portion chosen should fit comfortably on the page. Careful instructions concerning the desired results should be given to the photographer and blockmaker.

I.D.

3950 Architectural Archives

John H. Harvey

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Archives, 2 (11) Lady Day 1954, 117-122.

There are two classes of architectural archives: (i) those produced by professional architects in the course of their work; (ii) all documents which throw light on the production of buildings. Prior to the 16th century records of English buildings are almost always of the second class and are usually to be found in extraneous material, e.g. Chancery Proceedings, accounts, letters, etc. The professional architect did not become firmly established until the founding of the R.I.B.A. in 1834, but the master craftsman of earlier times occupied a similar position since he acted as designer and supervisor of works. The modern system involves a relationship between three main parties, the client or employer, the architect and the builder. The types of records made in the course of the construction of any major building—correspondence, surveys, plans, models, estimates, accounts etc.—are listed in some detail, and advice is given on methods of preserving plans, tracings, etc.

LD.

3951 The Records of the City of London

P. E. Jones

Archives, 2 (11) Lady Day 1954, 123-130.

The City authorities have throughout the centuries taken great care to preserve their records. For many years historians have been aware of their value not only for the history of London but also for the history of England. Carlyle, Macaulay and others used them and as long ago as 1858 the transcribing and calendaring of certain classes of records for publication was begun. It is, however only in this century that students have realized the riches of the information available in the City Records Office and have begun to use it freely. Some details are given of the facilities for students but for information on the records readers are referred to the Guide published in 1953 and to the manuscript indexes in the office.

I.D.

3952 Directory of State and Territorial Archival Agencies

Amer. Arch., 17 (3) July 1954, 209-219.

The list gives the name and address of each agency, the name of the archivist, and a brief statement of the types of records collected and the functions of the agency.

I.D.

3953 The National Catalog of Manuscript Collections

Robert H. Land

Amer. Arch., 17 (3) July 1954, 195-207.

A proposal of the Library of Congress to establish a national register of manuscripts was first made in 1951 to the Joint Committee on Historical Manuscripts. In 1952 cataloguing rules for the use of all bodies willing to co-operate in the scheme were drawn up for collections of manuscripts and similar rules for the cataloguing of individual manuscripts are now being considered by the A.L.A. Work on the compilation of the catalogue has not yet begun, but a number of organizations have expressed approval of the proposals and offered help. Samples of completed cards are given.

3954 Washington Research Opportunities in the Period of World War II

Fritz T. Epstein

Amer. Arch., 17 (3) July 1954, 225-236.

A mass of captured German documents concentrated in the departmental records branch of the army have recently been made available for scholarly research. They consist of (i) military records; (ii) civilian agency records; (iii) records of the National Socialist party; (iv) records of cultural and political organizations. The Library of Congress and the National Archives also contain collections of documents relating to Germany and to the war generally. A warning is given that the documentation of the Nuremberg Trials was by no means unbiased.

I.D.

3955 Les cartons d'archives. Nouveau procédé de fabrication [Boxes for archives. A new method of manufacture]

Michel Fleury

A.B.C.D., (12) November-December 1953, 334-336. Diagr.

Boxes made by hand for archives have proved costly, and substitutes rarely give adequate protection from dust, light and violence. A type of box developed in Switzerland is here described and illustrated; it can be mass-produced cheaply, and has stood up to severe testing in a packaging laboratory. Boxes of this type might also be used to store pamphlets and newspapers.

R. I.R.

3956 A Note on Record Containers

Victor Gondos, Jr.

Amer. Arch., 17 (3) July 1954, 237-242.

Details are given of three types of containers which have been found most practical and economical in use in the National Archives

over a period of years. They are the National Archives document container, the Records Center Carton and the 4 and 5 drawer steel filing cabinet and its cheaper variant, the stackable steel transfer drawer. Illustrations and costs are given.

I.D.

3957 The Preservation of Paper Records

W. H. Langwell

Archives, 2 (11) Lady Day 1954, 136-137.

Most urban atmospheres contain sulphur dioxide which causes embrittlement even in good hand-made paper. One of the best methods of combating this evil is impregnation with an aqueous I per cent. solution of ethylene diamine tetra-acetic acid, potassium ferrocyanide, or di-sodium pyrophosphate. The first is preferable. This treatment is no use for vellum, or artificial (vegetable) parchment or for papers already so brittle that they are too weak to handle in a wet state. The solution should not be used on documents written in modern ink without advice from an expert. Details of the process are given.

I.D.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

3958 Publishers' addresses as a guide to the dating of French printed music of the second half of the eighteenth century

Carl Johansson

Fontes Artis Musicae, (1) 1954, 14-19.

There was a tendency during the 18th century to omit the date from printed music. Various methods of dating, such as watermarks, plate-numbers, may be used, but the most useful clues are publishers' addresses. The French Revolution caused the municipal re-organization of Paris and changes in street names. Selected examples are given.

J.R.W.

BIBLIOGRAPHIES: GENERAL SERVICES AND NATIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHIES

3959 TID Scientific Bibliographies

Dwight E. Gray

L.C. Inf. Bull., 13 (14) 5 April 1954, 9-10.

An account of the work and the growth of the LC Technical Information Division's comprehensive bibliography program with special emphasis on providing a service of continuing bibliography thus giving the enquirer a regular service of references on a periodic basis.

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3960 S.C.I. Documentation Committee. World List of Scientific Periodicals

Chem. and Ind., (21) 22 May 1954, 596.

A second list of amendments to the 3rd edition of the World List is given. Further lists will follow.

G.W.W.

3961 "Uncle Sam publishes . . . "

Lillian Briscoe

Illinois Libs., 36 (4) April 1954, 142-144; 36 (6) June 1954, 217-219.

A list of U.S. Government publications arranged by Department or Service, mainly published 1951—1953, with some earlier.

BIBLIOGRAPHIES: SUBJECT

3962 The Liebmann collection of American historical documents

Robert W. Hill

Bull. N.Y. Publ. Lib., 58 (8) August 1954, 386-391.

The Liebmann collection contains approx. 226 ms. items and 12 printed pieces, principally broadsides proclaiming governmental regulations, or official forms, dating from 1665—1910 relative to whiskey, rum and brandy.

F.J.S.

3963 Social Anthropology and the Common Reader

Maurice Freedman

Books, (285) May-June 1954, 90-93.

Two of the leading British professionals have made books of courses of lectures given to lay audiences. These are Raymond Firth's Elements of Social Organization and E. E. Evans-Pritchard's Social Anthropology. Firth's little book Human Types is still the best introduction to social anthropology. Five books on general themes covering a wide range of African societies, five books on the Americas and four new books on oriental civilizations are described. The pamphlets in The Race Question in Modern Science series from Unesco make a bold contribution to a difficult topic. Anthropologists are often obsessed with the ambition to transfer their techniques to the examination of contemporary Western society. In the U.S.A. there have been a number of such studies, of which the Middletown books by the Lynds are well known.

I.W.F.

3964 The Dark Descent: A British Caver's Bookshelf

Gordon Warwick

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Books, (286) July-August 1954, 126-129.

• Caving literature presents librarians with a nice problem in classification. All too often such books are classified separately under Archaeology, Geology, Topography, etc., and it is only upon the bookshelf of a speleologist that they may be found together. Books dealing with cave exploration and regional guides would form a "common denominator." The earliest descriptions of caves occur in topographical works and in the publications of learned societies. The author describes briefly 40 or more books and pamphlets in his collection and claims that an increasing number of cavers are turning to the more scientific aspects of their sport.

3965 The Italian Chemical Literature

Leo J. Stevens

J. of Chem. Educ., 31 (4) April 1954, 180-183.

Italian chemical literature which is often neglected because of language difficulty and lack of centralized documentation and indexing in Italy until recently has an older history than American chemical literature. C.N.R., Consiglio Nazionale delle Richerche, founded in 1923 publishes an indexing periodical with a chemical section Indice di Periodici Scientifici e Tecnici and a journal La Ricerca Scientifica. Gazzetta Chimica Italiana, the most important of the 300 Italian chemical journals listed in Chemical Abstracts, 1951, is described and other journals, reference books, dictionaries, indexes, abstracts, text-books, and treatises are discussed. A comprehensive guide to bibliography Guida Bibliografica Internazionale per il Chimico, Libri e Riviste was published in 1952. A few language difficulties are mentioned.

G.W.W.

3966 Ancient and medieval Irish literature

George Brandon Saul

Bull. N.Y. Publ. Lib., 58 (8) August 1954, 392-396.

An introductory bibliography of 120 items in the following arrangement: (i) items largely of historical or sociological concern; (ii) references on literature, subdivided: (a) b bliographical, (b) journals and series of special interest, (c) general, (d) translations and equivalent reworkings.

F.J.S.

3967 The Literature of Jazz

Robert George Reisner

Bull. N.Y. Publ. Lib., 58 (3—5) March — May 1954, 126—150, 186—197,

A preliminary bibliography of jazz literature, introduced by Marshall W. Stearns, of the Institute of Jazz Studies. It is primarily a check list and is alphabetical by author. There is full imprint information for 450 books and title, volume, page and date for 600 periodical references. An appendix lists 82 magazines devoted wholly or principally to jazz.

F.I.S.

3968 Down South America way

Evelyn C. White

Illinois Libs., 36 (4) April 1954, 145-154.

A bibliography of American publications on South America for use in the study of South America in elementary schools using as a basis of selection—Meyer, J. G., and others, Our American neighbours. Chicago, Follett Pub. Co., 1948. Author, title, publisher, date and price are given with a brief annotation for each book. Main headings are: South America Old and New; Three Countries of the North, Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador; Along the Andes, Peru, Bolivia, Chile; Brazil—Largest Southern Neighbor—and the Guianas; The "Silver River" countries, Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay. Most of these are subdivided into Biography; Fairy tales, folklore and legends; Fiction; Geography; History, Travel and Customs. A bibliography of sources is given.

G.P.S.

3969 Thread to a labyrinth: a selective bibliography in Yeats

George Brandon Saul

Bull. N.Y. Publ. Lib., 58 (7) July 1954, 344-347.

This bibliography contains only 100 book titles with the intention of helpful selectiveness. A baker's dozen titles have been discriminated for the sake of the general reader.

F.J.S.

3970 Book collecting—as I have found it

George Arents

Bull. N.Y. Publ. Lib., 58 (4) April 1954, 162-166.

Mr. Arents formed the Arents Library of books relating to tobacco, now in the New York Public Library, and has also made a notable collection of books in parts. He advises the formation of a collection as a hobby if there is a genuine love of books, and only on a subject of particular interest to the collector and not for speculative purposes. This speciality should be limited to one field and an effort made to cover it completely with perfect copies.

F.J.S.

3971 Writers and Their Work

T. O. Beachcroft

Books, (286) July-August, 1954, 116-119.

This is a review of the series Writers and Their Work, published monthly (price 2/-) for the British Council and the National Book League. Started in 1949 the series reaches its fiftieth number this summer.

1.W.F.

THE ART OF THE BOOK: PAPER, TYPOGRAPHY, BINDING, ILLUSTRATION

3972 Paper Mills in Britain

F. A. Craig

Paper and Print, 27 (1) Spring 1954, 83-87. Maps.

The various types of mills, arranged by produce, are listed, and a survey given of their methods and products. Maps show locations of individual mills, but without indicating material handled.

P.I.T.

3973 Typography means more than layout

Beatrice Ward

Bowater Papers, (3) 1954, 42-46. Illus.

Opinions have always differed as to the "Right" type for a given paper surface or production technique. What little research has been made into the behaviour of type under differing printing conditions has been handicapped by the difficulty and expense of securing genuinely comparable examples, e.g. prints from exactly the same type (being affected by different papers and processes) taken not from laboratory proofs but from sheets run off at high speed by normal production methods. The writer brings the whole subject of "type behaviour" into the scientific realm of the photomicrograph with the first really adequate set of examples ever prepared for such an enquiry.

P.J.T.

3974 Monophoto developments

Paper and Print, 27 (1) Spring 1954, 51-52. Illus.

The Monotype photocomposing machine, now in the pilot stage, parallels the Composition caster, and the change would not affect the operator since the keyboard is virtually unchanged. The difficulty of accurate correction has been overcome, but some points, such as lack of image strengthening through "ink squash" may necessitate typeface modification.

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3975 Thomas Bewick

Bowater Papers, (3) 1954, 13-19. Illus.

Brief biographical details are given, but the main interest is the account of the development of Bewick's work in progressive stages.

3976 The Klischograph

Paper and Print, 27 (1) Spring 1954, 78-81. Illus.

The Klischograph is an electrically actuated automatic engraving device. It produces a halftone or line printing plate which may be printed on any orthodox printing press or machine by methods of inking and printing no different from those applied to normal copper or zinc originals, electros or stereos. The material on which they are generally engraved is a homogenous plastic about .03-in. thick which has proved good up to 200,000 impressions. A screen of 60, 65, 70, 75 or 80 is available in the range of machines. The principle is that a stylus cuts pits in the plate by photo-electric relay from the original. Furthermore the plate can be reversed and the back cut away in direct ratio with the engraved face, thus providing built-in pre Make-ready.

P.J.T.

BIOGRAPHY

3977 Ontmoetingen met bibliothecarissen: Lode Backelmans

[Meeting librarians: Lode Baekelmans]

Annie C. Gebhard

Bibliotheekleven, 39 (3) March 1954, 73-74.

Lode Baekelmans's 75th birthday was celebrated on 31st January 1954 in his native city of Antwerp. He retired in 1945 from the directorship of the Antwerp Public Libraries which he had developed into an integrated system. Baekelmans was active in the field of Flemish letters and he worked for closer cultural links between the Flemish community in Belgium and the Dutch. [See also Bibliotheekgids, 30 (1) January—February 1954, 1—2]

K.G.

T.

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3978 [M. Donker Duyvis and his work]

Rev. Doc., 21 (1) March 1954, 1-15. Photos. Bibliog.

This issue contains articles paying tribute to the work of M. Donker Duyvis in connection with the following subjects: The Dutch Patent Office by J. Alingh Prins (in Frénch); Unesco by Edward Carter; Standardization of terminology by Eugen Wüster (in German); Development of U.D.C. by Georges Lorphevre (in French); Standardization by Otto Frank (in German); Methods of documentary reproduction by H. J. van Opstall (in French).

3979 Fra min Bibliotekstid [From my life as a librarian] Carl Dumreicher

Bogens Verden, 35 (8) December 1953, 413-424. Illus.

(See Abstract No. 3350). Scattered memoirs by the librarian of the University Library, Copenhagen (1907—1947). Gives a short survey of localities, daily work, colleagues—especially Johan Stockfleth Eyser and Arist Pander—anecdotes, etc. Full of humour.

3980 Mary Huse Eastman

William P. Frank

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Bull. of Bib., 21 (2) September-December 1953, 25-26. Port.

Miss Eastman, the compiler of the Index to fairy tales, myths and legends, 2nd ed. 1926, and supplements, has recently retired after fifty years' service with Wilmington Public Library, Delaware.

3981 Living Librarians—I. Harry Miller Lydenberg

Deoch Fulton

A.L.A. Bull., 47 (4) April 1953, 145-147, 167. Photo.

Harry Miller Lydenberg was on the staff of New York Public Library from 1896—1941. He was successively in charge of manuscripts, chief reference librarian, assistant director and director. During his service the collections of the reference department grew from 350,000 to 2,800,000 volumes, and expanded in range and usefulness. He was amongst those responsible for the Union List of Serials, and he guided for forty years the Bulletin of the New York Public Library. He accepted large responsibilities in literary and learned organizations, and was President of the A.L.A. in 1932—33. In a very full professional life he has found time for bibliographical, biographical and historical writing, and has made many contributions to the literature of his profession.

D.A.S.

3982 Living Librarians—II. Skip Graham

Lawrence S. Thompson

A.L.A. Bull., 47 (6) June 1953, 246-247, 273-274. Photo.

Clarence R. Graham is a graduate of the University of Louisville. From 1935—36 he served his apprenticeship at Louisville Public Library and returned there in 1942 as librarian, a post he still holds. The years 1936—42 were spent at the National College of Education Library in Evanston, Illinois. Under him the service has been extended through the media of films, sound recording, radio and television. He is a consultant at the University of Louisville

and has successfully established "neighbourhood colleges" (i.e. courses on various subjects) in six branch libraries with the help of the University. The source of his competence lies in his imagination and initiative and he has proved that audio-visual aids complement the book rather than compete with it. He is a past president of the Kentucky L.A., the Southeastern L.A. and the A.L.A.

D.A.S.

3983 Living Librarians-III. Julia Pettee

Josephine E. Raeppel

A.L.A. Bull., 47 (9) October 1953, 417-419. Photo.

Julia Pettee began her college education at Mount Holyoake and ten years later entered the library school at the Pratt Institute. She then became a part-time cataloguer at Vassar College while continuing her studies. She was asked to classify 30,000 books at Rochester Theological Seminary. She was told by other theological librarians of their dissatisfaction with the classification system then in use. In 1909 she was invited to the Union Theological Seminary in New York and evolved a new classification scheme based on one started by a former librarian. This was published and many copies sold. In 1936 she retired and came to Yale University as a consultant and classifier of religion. She is the author of many books and articles on classification and cataloguing and a frequent lecturer at library meetings.

D.A.S.

3984 The case of Philip Nichols, 1731

Owen Chadwick

Camb. Bibliog. Soc. Trans., 1 (5) 1953, 422-431.

In the winter of 1730—31 some books were missing from the library of St. John's College, Cambridge. About the same time a local bookseller, William Thurlbourn, also lost some books from his shop. The Librarian and Thurlbourn got together to find the thief and after an interesting piece of detective work found him in one Philip Nichols, LL.D., a clerical Fellow of Trinity Hall and a graduate of Brasenose College. He was expelled with due ceremony and deprived of his degrees. He fled to the continent to escape punishment but subsequently returned and was on the staff, and also part owner, of the Biographica Britannica about 1762. An interesting result was that the chaotic condition of the Library was revealed and with the appointment of a new Librarian, John Taylor, reforms were introduced. Another result was that the right of 'devolution' appointments of Fellows by the Master was renounced (Nichols had been appointed by the Master, Sir Nathanael Lloyd).

L.R.

3985 The Handwriting of Matthew Paris

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Camb. Bibliog. Soc. Trans., 1 (5) 1953, 376-394. Bibliog. Illus.

A solution of the problem of the identity of Matthew Paris's handwriting based on a careful examination of all the mss. and a detailed comparison of the hands, made with the help of photographs and photostats. Reviews the opinions of earlier workers on Matthew Paris and, in particular, shows that the views of Sir Thomas Hardy which seem to have influenced many later writers are, in fact, unconvincing.

L.R.

3986 Carlos M. Trelles

Fermín Peraza

Cuba Bib., 1 (4) October-December 1953, 16-22.

Carlos M. Trelles died on 31 May 1951 at Matanzas, Cuba, his native town, at the age of 85. Trelles's chief claim to fame among librarians lies in the three volumes of his national bibliography of Cuba, covering the years 1606—1916; this work superseded the catalogues of Bachiller and others, but there is a gap in the bibliography of Cuban literature between 1916 and the appearance of the Anuario bibliográfico cubano beginning in 1937. Trelles took a leading part in the independence movement in Cuba during the later years of the 19th century, making a name for himself as a contributor to revolutionary journals. He became librarian of the public library at Matanzas in 1899 but had to give up this post after ten months during which he increased the book stock from 2,000 to 13,000 vols. After some time spent in France and in the United States, during which he studied the American public library movement, he returned to Cuba and embarked upon his bibliographical work. In 1923 he was appointed librarian to the Cuban House of Representatives.

K.G.

3987 L. O. Th. Tudeer 70-vuotias

[L. O. Th. Tudeer has reached his 70th birthday]

Eino Nivanka

Kirjastolehti, 47 (2) February 1954, 34-35.

On the last day of February Professor Lauri Tudeer completed his seventieth year and retired from his post as Head of the Helsinki University Library after nearly fifty years of distinguished service. He started his library career in 1908 and was appointed Chief Librarian in 1933. Under his direction the library has experienced some of the most difficult times of its history. During Finland's two wars 1939—1944 a major part of the collections had to be evacuated and the library itself barely escaped destruction. Professor Tudeer's learning and wide experience have won for him a prominent place in the library world. He is also a well known Greek scholar and a prominent numismatist.

H.W.

3988 Halsey William Wilson: May 12th, 1868—March 1, 1954 Wilson Lib. Bull., 28 (8) April 1954, 665—668. Port.

An obituary to H. W. Wilson, internationally renowned as a bibliographer, inevitably becomes a short review of the great service given to librarianship by the publishing house he founded in 1889. In addition to his services to research he made several unique contributions to the field of publishing. One of the most notable is the plan he originated for saving and interfiling type for the cumulative indexes; another is the "service basis" method of charge, which not only made possible the publication of hundreds of reference volumes, but made it financially possible for libraries on six continents to own them. Prices of book indexes to libraries are based on the size of book budgets and prices of periodical indexes on the number of the indexed periodicals to which a library subscribes. [See also Librarian, 43 (3) March 1954, 47—48.]

A.G.L.

3989 Halsey W. Wilson

Minnesota Libs., 17 (10) June 1954, 309-311.

(See Abstract No. 3988). In addition to the innovations which H. W. Wilson introduced, this tribute goes on to describe the major bibliographic aids, the general reference books, compilations of articles and reading lists. The Company operates a Periodicals Clearing House. Printed catalogue cards began in 1938. The firm is now one of the few in which the complete publishing process, from editing to binding, is done under one roof.

P.H.

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Correspondence regarding subscriptions should be addressed to The Secretary, The Library Association, Chaucer House, Malet Place, London, W.C.I. Editorial matters should be addressed to The Editor, c/o The Library Association at the above address.



